

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

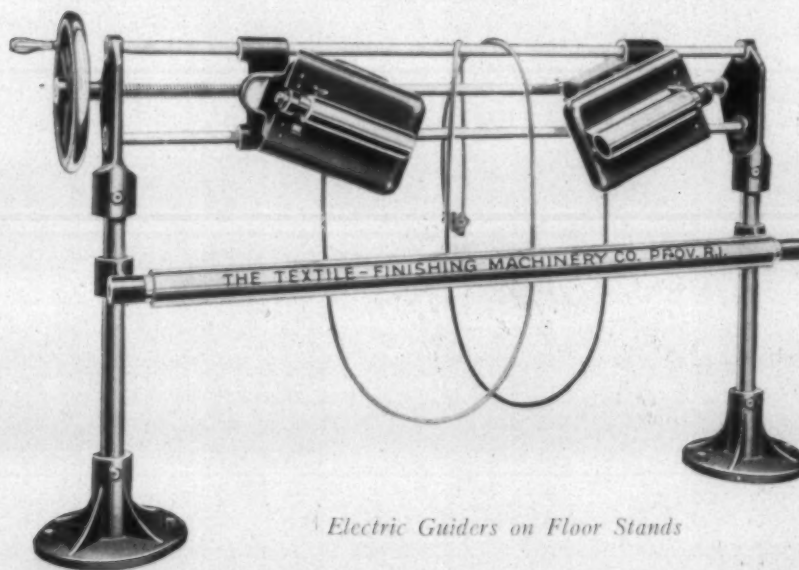
VOL. 40

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 26, 1931

No. 4

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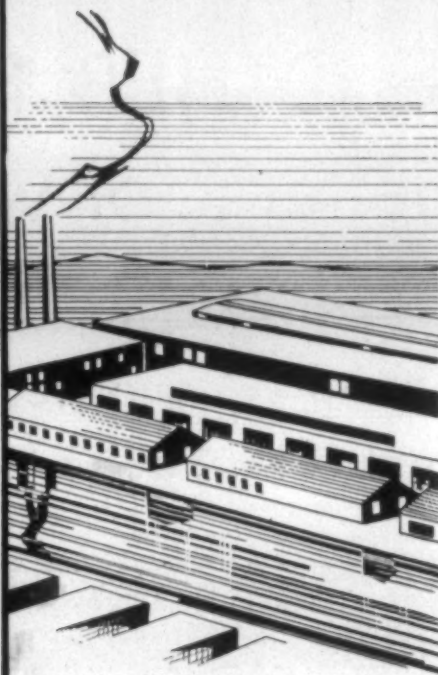
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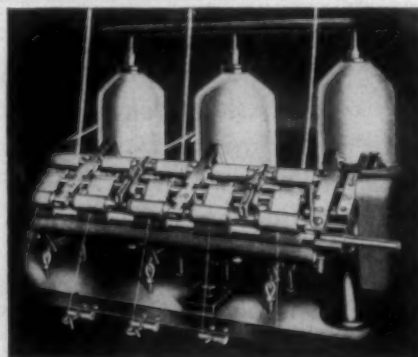
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Weavers Meet in Charlotte

The Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association met at the Southern Manufacturers' Club, Charlotte, N. C., on Friday, March 20, 1931, and was called to order at 10:35 a. m. by the Chairman, Mr. E. A. Franks, Superintendent of the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Chairman: The first question on the program is:

"In weaving rayon fabrics, what is the best weaving tension—tight, medium, or slack?"

I will say right here that that tension has reference to the loom.

Mr. Shelton, Atlanta, Ga.: I think it depends on the fabric you are running; if running shirt fabrics, slack tension; if running crepe fabrics, the tightest you can run; it gives you the best face.

Chairman: I will say this question has reference to solid rayon warp.

G. V. Hanna, Overseer Weaving, Cramerton Mills, Inc., Cramerton, N. C.: I would say tight tension for crepes, voiles, tapestry and fabrics of that kind; the finish requires that; it makes a better looking piece of goods.

Chairman: I agree with Mr. Hanna that on the crepes we should run the warp as tight as possible for good running work. Of course, you have to run the warp pretty tight. But I don't agree with him on voiles, for this reason; you run voiles on a medium warp, don't run it tight or slack. Voiles are goods that in finishing the filling is supposed to do as much turning as the warp. When finished it is supposed to be somewhat like a screen wire; the filling is supposed to be running the same way as the warp. My idea is to run a medium warp. If the warp is too tight the warp ends will lie too close together. You can readily see that the tighter the warp the closer the ends will lie together, and for voiles you should run a medium warp.

Prof. Thomas Nelson, Dean of Textile School, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.: I think the gentleman over there is right to weave with a tight warp to get a good finish on the cloth.

DRAWING-IN RAYON CREPE

Chairman: The second question we have is:

"Which is the best way to draw in a rayon crepe?"

That is, to draw in the harness on the loom.

Professor Nelson: I was in a mill yesterday that was weaving crepes, and they were doing strips and doing it back and front and raising the harness. But I suppose some mills do it differently.

Chairman: Which is the best way to do it?

Professor Nelson: That is a question for the mill to decide. Those questions can only be decided by the particular mill.

J. D. Pell, Manager, Angle Silk Mills, Rocky Mount, Va.: I think you get better results from the skip thread.

Chairman: What advantage has that? Why does it weave better that way than drawing it just straight? If you do a thing there is a reason for it, and we should like to find out that reason.

Mr. Pell: I think there are various reasons why we ought to skip a thread. For instance, the ultimate aim is to get the best face and feel of the piece of goods finished. Doing that, the way those ends interlace it spreads them better and you get a better piece of cloth. If you have a lot of ends in the warp I think it will weave better. Another thing: the main reason is due to the fact that with this skip thread you can weave so many different things on it without having to draw in the warp every time.

Chairman: How will you draw the drop wires?

Mr. Pell: We do not draw the drop wires.

Chairman: You don't use any?

Mr. Pell: Yes.

Chairman: How do you put those on?

Mr. Pell: Drop them on the warp.

Chairman: Do you put them to work on the four bank harness, or how?

Mr. Pell: Draw them just as you would a regular straight lease.

Chairman: One to three, if you run a four bank?

Mr. Pell: Draw them just as they come, or drop them, rather.

Mr. Hanna: That is the way I run them. Staggered draw, we call it.

USES STRAIGHT DRAW

O. R. Johnson, Weaver, Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.: I have been watching that thing. It runs better if you run the plain old straight draw. I should like to hear it argued out as to whether or not it finishes up well. But it does run better and makes a better looking piece of cloth before it is finished. After it is finished I do not know.

Chairman: Have Mr. Hanna and the other gentleman there run any cloth with the straight draw?

Mr. Hanna: Yes, I have.

Chairman: Did you have any kick about it's not finishing right?

Mr. Hanna: No, I don't think we did.

Chairman: Why do you think it finished better drawing the other way?

Mr. Hanna: I can not explain that.

Mr. Pell: How about it, Mr. Nelson?

Professor Nelson: My principle has always been, in drawing in drafts, to make it just as simple as I could for the weaver; if we can get just as good results on the cloth; and I really can not see any gain by a skip draw when you are making a plain cloth. It is a question of what a mill considers to be the best. If you take a mill with the skip draw, used to that, and put them on the straight draw, and they think it is wrong. Psychology plays a big part in weaving. I really do not see any difference, but I should prefer the straight.

Mr. Lawrence, Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.: I really do not know which is the best way, but I think draw it straight and draw your drop wires two into place on the eye—in other words, two drop wires with one eye on the rod for each harness. It always seemed to me the cloth in the gray or raw looked a little better that way than in the other way. Whether it finishes better or not I do not know.

Chairman: Do you find any difference in the color of your goods if you draw them in (the drop wires) as Mr. Lawrence described there? Has anyone ever tried that?

S. J. Adams, Overseer Weaving, Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C.: We have tried drawing the mixed draw, as you say, but do not like it; we like the straight draw better. It seemed when we had the mixed draw we had to run the warp tight to get a long-tailed knot and catch those threads in the harness and sometimes cut out five or six ends and make a little break. We like the straight draw better.

Chairman: Did you ever notice in drawing in the drop wires, every other drop wire works, and if you draw it straight through all the draws on the drop wire work? There is a string of short fibers or something that is collected in there. If you draw two on the same shaft there is no collection in there; it will all drop out and go down. If you draw them two and two on the shaft, if you draw your drawing in plain that works them every other one; but if you draw them on the shaft straight through on the harness that makes it come back to where all the eyes on that shaft never separate. But if you draw them two and two, half of your drop wires on that shaft rise up and half go down, and it all drops down on the floor. Do you see that?

Mr. Adams: Yes, sir.

Chairman: We will go on to the next question:

"What is the best method to use in combing or leasing warps to be drawn or twisted, for either cotton or rayon?"

I know when you fellows lease your warps you lease them when you take them off the slasher, lease them when you tie them in. What about it, Mr. Thomas?

Mr. Thomas, Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.: I would want to drop every other harness in order to lease it quickly, half on the one side and half on the other.

Mr. Adams: We have a warper that the mill made, a home-made warper. We use a stick of paper to stick across the warps. Twist them at the loom.

Chairman: In other words, you don't lease them?

Mr. Adams: No, sir.

Mr. Lucas: It depends on the type of warping equipment you have to use. If you are running voile on cotton equipment you can not lease, always.

Mr. Johnson: Is anybody here getting end-to-end lease on a slasher on a rayon?

Mr. Lucas: Yes, I have. You are speaking of voiles. On cotton or rayon you can, on the Johnson slasher. That

is the only way on horizontal warp. You run it from section beams, run it very regularly and in the top slasher.

Chairman: Here is a question that has been sent in for discussion:

"What is the best size or length to take print cloth off the loom, 120 or 240 yards?"

J. J. Brady, Weaver, American Spinning Company, Greenville: We take off at 120. That is the way most of our construction calls for. We run anything from 80 up to about 140 yards.

Mr. Thomas: I hardly know what to say about that. It would depend upon how they are weaving it. If you take it off in 240-yard lengths, possibly a minor defect running in the cloth would run through the 240-yard length instead of 120, and you would have an extra 120 yards there that might have been run without a defect by finding it in the cloth room after running 120 yards. I don't know which would be best. Possibly the saving in labor in taking off the cloth might compensate for the defect by letting it run so long.

D. F. Short, Overseer Weaving, Consolidated Textile Corporation, Lynchburg, Va.: I think it depends partly upon who takes off your cloth. If we take it off more often we would have to put on more men. I take it off at four cut lengths because we can do it with fewer men.

Mr. Chandler, Gaffney, S. C.: We have to take it off at 120-yard length on some looms. On the "E" model loom we run it longer; we think it cuts to better advantage and we don't have so much waste in the cloth room as by taking it off in shorter lengths.

W. E. Wall, Overseer Weaving, Lancaster Mill, Lancaster, S. C.: I don't think the gentleman was right about defects a while ago. Run it in 250-yard pieces, and the defects in those 250 yards you can cut out and get larger pieces. The buyers want as large pieces as they can get. In that way we find running 250 yards and cutting out these defects we do not have as many seconds. As the gentleman said, if a harness skips, etc., it might run on through to the end, but on the whole we find we get better results by running 250 yards.

HOW MUCH STRETCH FROM RAYON?

Chairman: The next question is:

"What is the proper percentage of stretch to take out of yarn on the slasher?"

How much stretch should you take out of the yarn on the slasher? That is a good old cotton question.

Mr. Cantrell: Not more than one per cent. We use counters, on the side of the beam. We prepare those to measure one hundred yards on the beam as it comes off and compare that with what we put in.

P. L. Chandler, Champion Manufacturing Company: Just as little as you can.

Mr. A.: I saw a mill the other day taking out less than one per cent. They had roller bearings on the calendar.

Mr. Short: I consider over one per cent on cotton yarns up to 31s excessive. You recall we had an argument over in Montgomery the other week in the Alabama-Mississippi divisional meeting. Some of the fellows had it as high as four per cent. It seems to me the men who joined in that discussion agreed that about two to two and one-half per cent is not excessive. I remember a few years ago when we went on the multiple system of weaving in our mill we ran tests for several weeks to determine the major causes of loom stops, and those tests showed quite a few stops for what we called "tie-backs." I started to see if I could eliminate some of that stoppage, so I went ahead and did all I could think of to do in trying to level my slashers and creels and found then that I was getting around 1¾ per cent stretch, and sometimes

I would find it as high as two per cent. So I got hold of the master mechanic and had him dope me out a roller bearing for the slasher creel. We have had those bearings on now some of them for two years, and I have made a standard of one per cent as the limit. I test my slashers every two weeks, and if I find one of them over one per cent I have something done to it. My sets that go up to 2,600 to 3,000 ends will show 0.5 per cent stretch. We notice, too, it gives us better breaking strength in our cloth. I brought one along to show you fellows (I am not selling them). We have got protection on them, in case we do want to sell them. We have been running them now about two years.

Chairman: Here is another question:

SLASHING RAYON WARPS

"What is the proper speed to slash 30s warp yarn?"

Mr. Short: Well, I don't think 38 to 40 yards per minute is excessive. I kind of judge the speed that I want to run the slasher by whether we need the warps or not. I like to run about 36. If I am behind I speed them up. I don't think 40 is excessive; if your yarn is good I don't think 40 is excessive.

Chairman: Why don't you run 40 all the time?

Mr. Short: Well, it is not necessary unless I need it.

Chairman: If you cut your speed down it is costing more to slash it.

Mr. Short: You are right about that; we could build up more and cut down some.

Chairman: If it does not hurt it to run 40, I think you should run it up. When you cut the speed of your slasher you run your cost up.

C. C. Tiller, Overseer Slashing, Cooleemee Mills, Cooleemee, N. C.: We are running about 38 to 40.

W. H. Gibson, Jr., Manager, Mansfield and Jennings Mills, Lumberton, N. C.: We run about 4,000 ends in our warp and were running 60-yard cuts in about three minutes. We speeded up and run 60 yards in two minutes and find it runs better. We think perhaps two minutes to a cut is about right for our situation.

Mr. Chandler: I think it depends on the number of ends you have in the warp. We run ours from 28 to 36. We have a board there to give the speed of the slasher according to the number of ends.

W. N. Robins, Designer, Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.: Have you an automatic control on the slasher?

Mr. Gibson: We have an automatic control on the side box. We have not on the cylinder; I wish we had. If this depression ever gets over I hope we can buy some.

J. C. Boyce, Overseer Weaving, Inman Mill, Inman, S. C.: We have automatic control.

Chairman: How fast do you run your slasher?

Mr. Boyce: I run mine according to the number of ends. On 5644 we run around 40 to 45.

O. E. Bishop: On 80 squares we average a steam pressure of about 1½ and slash 45 yards a minute, temperature 230 to 240.

Chairman: I should like to ask this question of the gentleman from Inman. Suppose you were running about 4500 ends print cloth yarns—that is, 30s. You make your 80 squares out of the same number, I presume. Then when you put your 80 squares on the slasher how would that control that? Do you just put it on and let the control take care of it?

Mr. Boyce: Yes, sir. I tried to run, as this gentleman said, 45 yards a minute on 80 squares and got a lot of rusty selvage and damp warps. We cut it down to 35, and it helped that.

Mr. Taylor: We have a question here:

"How can rusty selvage be prevented without drying the regular yarn too much?"

PREVENTING RUSTY SELVAGE

Mr. Chandler: I would say the best way would be to keep the beam ends painted.

Mr. Gibson: One of the Draper men was around to see me some time back, and he had a formula for paint to paint the beam ends with. Another gentleman had an idea for a presser roll to put on the beam ends to keep the selvage from getting rusty.

Mr. Short: If you run your twisted selvage on top of your single yarn you will hardly get them dry enough, unless your beam ends are pretty rusty. If you run them off on a cylinder they will dry pretty well.

Mr. Brady: We run them off by running about two-thirds off on a cylinder by themselves.

F. D. Lockman: I think you can control that rusty selvage considerably by the chemical that is in the size compound. I don't know whether everybody has a size compound that makes rusty selvage or not, but I imagine there are some size compounds that do not make rusty selvages even if you run your warp pretty fast.

Chairman: Do you mean that there is something in that compound, some chemical, that reacts on the beam head that causes it to rust?

Mr. Lockman: Yes, sir. I am positive about that.

L. Jeff Davis: We helped it by painting our beam ends.

Mr. B.: We had some trouble with rusty selvage. We painted our beam heads and still sometimes have rusty selvage.

J. H. Atkins: I have not stopped it yet.

Chairman: Tell us how you are trying to stop it.

Mr. Atkins: Paint the beam ends. If you let your beam ends get rusty you know it is going to rust. If you keep them painted up pretty well, that is the best thing I have been able to do to stop it yet.

Mr. Lowe: We are not on two-ply yarn at this time but have been and had a tendency to have some rusty selvages on it. We painted our beam ends and used a press roller with leather end to keep from scraping off the paint on the beam ends. We take the first four threads, which on heavy construction really need some size in them, and run those first four threads just dragging across the size roll or feed roll and eliminated some rusty selvage by that.

PREVENTING MOIRE EFFECTS

Chairman: We had a question handed to us this morning by one of the members here today. He is having difficulty in his weaving, getting a moire effect on his loom, and he wants you to give him some information as to how to get rid of that effect. Will you tell us about it?

Mr. C.: It is on rayon warp, about 140x272 construction. At times when we start the loom up after dinner or in the morning we get that thin place, or effect of a thin place.

Chairman: Can you tell him anything about that, Mr. Adams?

Mr. Adams: We have not been able to get away from it.

Mr. Johnson: I am like Mr. Adams; I have not been able to eliminate that. We tried having the weavers let the cloth back say about four picks. That helps some, but we still have that trouble. I should like to hear someone answer that question.

Mr. Pell: I know what he is talking about. It depends on the size of the filling a lot of times; if it does not make a good joint it will grosgrain a little bit; when the weavers go out at noon or stop off they ought to level the harness.

Chairman: I do not believe you are going to entirely

eliminate that. Of course, leveling the harness will do some good. You could stop it if you could slacken your warp and get it back just exactly as it was before. The Draper Corporation have made a loom on which you can level your harness and let your whip roll down and slacken your warp end, when you start back, raise your whip roll and the loom be exactly back in position as when you stopped; but with the present equipment we have it is pretty hard to do that.

Mr. D.: What kind of let-off?

Answer: Draper let-off.

Mr. D.: We had the same trouble. I changed from a friction let-off to a Draper let-off and had no more trouble.

LIFE OF TWINE HARNESS

Chairman: Here is another question that was handed in:

"What is the length of time a twine harness should run, and why does the back harness run off first?"

Mr. E.: The average life we get on a twine harness 80 squares is about ten months.

Chairman: Does your back harness wear out first?

Mr. E.: Yes.

Chairman: Why?

Mr. E.: I have not been able to find out yet, but I think it is because it travels a little farther and there is more moisture back there.

Mr. F.: We keep a record of our harness. Sometimes it runs eighteen months, night and day. It depends on what the harness is made of, what kind of yarn, and the finishing process. We have a record on one kind of harness twenty months; on another fifteen. That is the same kind of harness and same construction of filling.

Chairman: Why does the back harness wear out first?

Mr. F.: I think, as the gentleman said, it is more subject to humidity; I think the moisture has a great deal to do with it.

Mr. Short: I think it depends a great deal on the yarn you are running and the percentage of size you use in the mixture. If you size heavy, the harness wears out more quickly. If you are running coarse yarns it wears out more quickly.

Mr. Pell: A fellow whose harness was wearing out sent his size compound off to be examined and found there was a heavy deposit on the yarn on the acid side. Of course, with that it would not last very long.

Chairman: Do you have more shedding on the back harness than on the front? Is the yarn rougher when it comes to the back harness than the front harness? Is that so or not so? Did you ever notice, in taking harness off a loom, there is more cotton shedding in the back harness than in the front harness?

Mr. Gibson: The back harness traverses farther up and down than the front and therefore gets more wear. The back harness gets more chance at chafing the yarn. By the time it reaches the front harness it has had some wear and more has been chafed off. It has been so long since I used cotton harness I have rather forgotten about it, but my theory about it was that it wears better now because we size better than we used to, and also with the thin starch with lighter fluidity we used more acid in there to break it down and that leaves a trace on there that cuts it out.

SHUTTLES FOR RAYON CREPE FILLING

Chairman: The next question on the questionnaire is:

"What is the best type of shuttle to use for rayon-crepe filling?" We might combine with that a question from

one of these cards: *"Which is best, the oil-treated shuttle or the natural wood shuttle?"*

Mr. Pell: On a rayon crepe we use the old five-sided silk shuttle, with the Paterson tension.

Henry Lucas: I have never used any shuttles just of natural wood. I do know this, that the oil-treated shuttles will mark any rayon, whether it is going into crepe or not. The Paterson eye is all right on hand-thread looms, but where you are running your crepes automatic you can not of course do that, and you are put to some trouble sometimes on automatic looms. I think I shall use some shuttle sometime that have not been oil treated and see just what results we do get from them.

Mr. Davis: We use the natural wood shuttle.

Mr. Short: I think an oil-treated shuttle will last longer; I do not know why. We use an oil-treated shuttle.

Mr. Davis: We put on our shuttle once a week a mixture of Japanese wax and tallow, half and half, in order to make the shuttle smooth and give a hard, slick surface. It does not have a tendency in passing through the yarn to get rough on the edges. We find the life of our shuttle is much longer by using that.

Chairman: About what is the life of your shuttle?

Mr. Davis: About eighteen months—day time.

Mr. Taylor: The chairman wants me to read the next question:

"What is the best kind of fur to use to line shuttles for rayon-crepe filling?"

Mr. Lawrence: My present opinion is that muskrat hide is the best. Some of the other fellows may disagree with that, but that is my opinion.

Mr. Adams: It seems to me muskrat hide is a good deal the best. We have tried some kind of fox hide and I guess almost every kind of hide that is on the market, and we like the muskrat best.

Chairman: Do you use any different length fur—does that have anything to do with it? In other words, do you use muskrat fur for all the rayon stuff you run?

Mr. Lawrence: Yes, sir.

Mr. Hanna: We have tried lambs' wool, muskrat, and almost everything else. We find nutria is the best.

SPEED OF RAYON SLASHING

Chairman: We will go on to another question.

"What is the approximate speed to run rayon through the slasher?"

Say from 3500 ends up. What do you say, Mr. Lawrence?

Mr. Lawrence: I really do not know, Mr. Franks, which is best. I have run anywhere from fifteen yards up, and I could not say which is the best.

Chairman: What do you say, Mr. Johnson?

Mr. Johnson: I would say twelve to fifteen yards.

Mr. H.: We run ours from about nine to eighteen. We have extra good running rayon. It runs as high up as 7000 ends.

Chairman: On that 7,000 how do you run?

Mr. H.: Nine yards.

Chairman: Here is another question:

"What is the proper percentage of stretch to take out of rayon on the slasher?"

Mr. H.: We take out six per cent.

Chairman: What do you do, Mr. Lawrence?

Mr. Lawrence: Our rayon slasher now is taking out around four to five per cent.

Chairman: How much can you take out before you get on dangerous ground?

Mr. H.: I think that all depends on the kind of rayon you are using.

Chairman: How much do you take out?

Mr. H.: Six per cent.

Mr. Pell: It all depends on the rayon. We take out about six. It varies, of course. In some yarns you can not take out so much, because it will not run. It is hard to get it to run satisfactorily on the slasher; that is what I mean; the ends pull loose.

Chairman: Here is a cotton question. This man is talking about print-cloth numbers. He asks:

"In changing sets on the slashers, what is considered a reasonable amount of waste per beam, both sized and unsized waste?"

Mr. Tiller: It depends on the ends you are running. We sometimes do not get two pounds and very seldom go over five.

Chairman: Is that for the whole set, eight beams, or per beam?

Mr. Tiller: That is for the set. Sometimes it is a pound—very seldom goes above a pound. It will depend; sometimes the warper may slip a little.

L. O. Bunton, Humboldt, Tenn.: I have been running about a quarter of a pound per beam.

Chairman: That is in front of the slasher?

Mr. Bunton: Yes.

Chairman: How about hard waste?

Mr. Bunton: Practically none. We have sometimes a couple of knots.

Mr. Bobo: I think a half pound to a beam would be sufficient. In front I have never been able to get less than from about 25 to 30 yards in front, that is from the size box up to the front.

Mr. Thomas: I think that would depend on how many beams he is running and on the weight of it. There should be about an equal amount to each beam in a set; I suppose about one to two pounds behind the slasher would be a reasonable amount of waste.

SLACK SELVAGE

Chairman: Here is another question:

"What is the cause of slack selvage in cloth?"

Mr. Lockman: We found not putting as many threads in the lease coming near the selvage had a lot to do with slack selvage. If you put in the same number of threads all the way across you would be likely to have it bank up and cause slack selvage. We found we could overcome that by not putting as many threads in the lease coming right near the selvage.

Mr. Bobo: I never did have any trouble with slack selvage, Mr. Franks, if it is slashed properly; that is, if they do not show up slack on the warp beam, if the beam is true. If the beam is one-sided, high and low, then you will have trouble.

Mr. Hooper: I think most slack selvages I have are from the warper beam. If it is not put correctly on the beam and warped well you will have slack selvage.

Mr. Tiller: I think a lot of that comes from untrue beam edge and untrue spindles.

The morning session then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION

CONDITIONING FILLING

Chairman: Here is a question someone sent in:

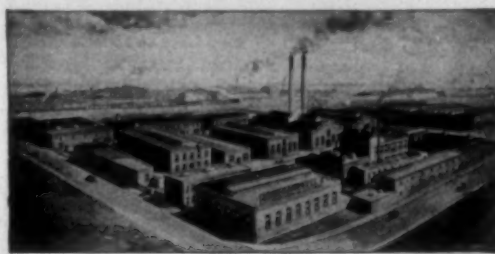
"Does anyone condition rayon or voile crepe filling, and if so for long long?"

In other words, he wants someone to tell him whether or not they set the twist any more than when it comes.

Arthur Mason: We condition it an hour and a half to kill the twist in it with live steam.

Chairman: Do you take it out and use it right then?

Mr. Mason: No, sir; we let it sit a half day. It is



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better to let it sit twenty-four hours, if you can spare it that long.

Chairman: How do you condition it?

Mr. Mason: Mostly in cones, enamel quills.

Mr. Dodd, Judson Mill: The question was mine. I had in mind cotton filling as well as rayon crepe. Sometimes the filling seems to be sufficiently set when it comes from the throwster; again we have considerable looping and throwing off. I should like to know whether they condition rayon or not and whether they use any outside preparation or not.

Mr. Mason: That was rayon crepe I was talking about.

Chairman: Do you throw your yarn?

Mr. Mason: No, sir.

Chairman: The twist is already set in it when you get it, is it?

Mr. Mason: Yes, sir.

Chairman: Does your question refer to your own throwing or to silk already thrown?

Mr. Dodd: It applies to all yarns. We buy from several throwsters and lately have been getting yarns with too much life in them. We did not have time to wait for them to send new yarn, so we tried to condition them ourselves. I wondered if anyone had gone into setting crepe twist or killing crepe twist after it was already set.

PICK COUNTERS AND PRODUCTION

Chairman: Here is a question that ought to be of vital interest to all of you:

"What percentage of increase in production, if any, do pick counters give in the weave room?"

How much will a pick counter help to increase your production, or will it?

Chairman: How about it, Mr. Short?

Mr. Short: I don't think it will.

Chairman: Mr. Gibson?

Mr. Gibson: Yes, sir, I think it does, because you can check up on the individual looms and see whether each loom is giving the production it should, or not. There is so much discrepancy in paying by the cut, as to whether there is a full yard in the cut or not. After we put on the pick clocks we found there was a considerable discrepancy; we paid for cloth that was not woven. Now, with the pick clocks, we can keep up with each individual loom and each hand, and if there is a loose place somewhere we can put our fingers on it.

Mr. Lockman: ~~We have~~ tried pick counters. I do not think the pick counters will produce any more, but they will enable the overseer and others in charge to keep up with what is being produced. It enables the overseer and second man to keep up more efficiently with what is being done.

Mr. Garvin, Judson Mills: I asked the question. I should like to have some figures as to the percentage of increase, if any, or decrease, if any.

Chairman: Mr. Gibson, do you notice any increase or decrease in production?

Mr. Gibson: I did not get exact figures on weaving but did get some figures on spinning. When we first put hank clocks on the spinning, the first week we got 89 per cent production, the second week 92, and it went up about one per cent a week until we got about 98 per cent. So we figure our increase was from 89 per cent to 98 per cent. I do not think we would get that much increase in the weave room, but it was noticeable that we did get an increase.

Chairman: Here is a question:

"Which is the best to use for spinning, 40s to 60s, sizing compounds or gums?"

What do you say about that, Mr. Lockman?

Mr. Lockman: I would say a sizing compound is better. I don't think you could get as good results with gum alone as you could with a sizing compound on 40s to 60s.

Chairman: Mr. Short?

Mr. Short: I am like Mr. Lockman; I would much rather have a sizing compound than to size with gum on coarser numbers.

SIZING 40S WARPS

Chairman: *"What is the best percentage of size to put on 40s warp combed yarn for broadcloth 128 x 68?"*

Mr. Lawrence?

Mr. Lawrence: I would say all you could get on it.

Chairman: How much can you get on it?

Mr. Lawrence: Oh, I don't know; I would say about 10 per cent.

Chairman: You can not do it with sizing compound.

Mr. Lawrence: Maybe you can with gum.

Mr. Jewell, Chesnee: We are weaving that class of goods. We put on from 10 to 11 per cent dry starch. We think that is enough.

Mr. Lockman: I am obliged to differ with you gentlemen about the size you can put on 40s yarn with compound. I think it is very possible to put on as high as 20 per cent with compound with starch. When you say "compound," do you mean you use starch and the compound? I think it is very possible to put on 20 per cent; maybe more. I am pretty sure it is possible to put on 20 per cent. The chemical has a whole lot to do with how much you can put on.

Chairman: You can put it on there, perhaps, but I am talking about stuff that will stay.

Mr. Lockman: Exactly.

Mr. J.: We are putting on around 9 per cent on carded yarn. I should like to see some mill that is putting on 20 per cent and making it run.

Mr. Lockman: I should like to say that I did not say I was putting 20 per cent on, but I say it is very possible. We do not run any 40s; we run 30s, 15s, and 22s yarn. We run somewhere around 16 per cent.

H. H. Willis, Director, Textile Department, Clemson College, S. C.: I have recently tested fabrics for some mills, probably a little lighter, which ran from 12 to 20 per cent, based on the dry, desized weight. The confusion may be in what you base it on. Based on the dry, desized weight it runs from 12 up to 18—in a few cases up to 20. That is on fabrics, you understand, on the dry weight.

Mr. K.: Isn't there a lot of gum in the compounds that put on that much weight?

Mr. Gibson: As a matter of information, on 31½s carded yarn at present we are putting on an average of 15 per cent regain in the slasher. The way we test on that, as to whether or not it stays on, is the sweeps we get from the weave room. Our percentage of sweeps has been 1¼ per cent now for some time. We find it runs much better with 15 per cent than with 10. The only reason we do not put on more is that we feel that is about as light as we can spin our yarn successfully. In a mill in which I was recently, after three years putting on 20 per cent, the average of weave sweeps was .68 per cent. The way to tell whether it stays on is by the weave sweeps.

OIL TREATED COTTON STOCK

Chairman: *"What benefits, if any, are derived from oil-treated cotton stocks in the weave room?"*

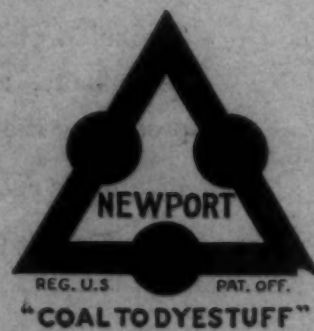
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T. C. Pegram, Erwin Mills, Cooleemee, N. C.: We are trying the oiled stock but have not gotten far enough along to give a very good answer on it yet, but we do find it is a help in the card room and spinning room.

Chairman: Why? To what extent does it help?

Mr. Pegram: You do not have near the fly. It keeps your room so much cleaner with it.

Chairman: Where does that fly go?

Mr. Pegram: Stays in the work, I suppose. It is not visible.

Chairman: Have you gotten that far enough through to know whether it helps in the weave room or not?

Mr. Pegram: No, sir, we have not.

Mr. Short: I don't know whether it helps in the weaving, but I know we have a mighty good running weave.

Chairman: How much do you use?

Mr. Short: I don't know.

Chairman: How much, Mr. Gibson?

Mr. Gibson: 0.2 per cent.

Mr. Lawrence: I don't want to start a row here about sizing, but we left that fellow in the dark. The question is, What is the correct percentage to size 128 x 68 broadcloth. We never did tell him the right number to put on there. I would say 10 per cent. What about it?

Chairman: That is combed goods?

Mr. Lawrence: Yes.

Mr. Bobo: Ten per cent is good.

Mr. Crowell: I think 10 per cent is good if you will get it on there where it will stay.

Mr. Hanna: Ten per cent is about what I use on 128 x 68.

Mr. Lockman: While I do not make it, I would recommend 16 per cent.

Chairman: I would suggest to the fellow that he try it out; try a certain number of warps with 10 per cent and a certain number of warps with 16 per cent, and follow them up.

Mr. Lawrence: This question of sizing on broadcloth is not altogether a question of good running work; other things enter into it.

Mr. L.: I was in a mill at Shelby, the Consolidated mill, and their average for three months was 18 per cent—carded yarns.

Chairman: How many yards do you run, Mr. Lockman, and put on that much?

Mr. Lockman: Forty-five yards a minute. If you will allow me to say this; you can put 10 per cent on yarn and have it just as rough as it can be, and you may be able to put 15 per cent on that yarn and yet have it smooth and pliable and soft; you can put 5 per cent on that yarn and it will not draw, and you can put 15 per cent on there and it will draw all right. There are a lot of things to consider when you go to put size on yarn.

Chairman: Can you put on more with a heavy roller than a light roller?

Mr. Lockman: I do not know. But I do know the chemical that goes into your compound has a lot to do with how it draws and how much size goes in that yarn and how it feels after you have the size in.

Question: What percentage weave-room sweeps have you there?

Mr. Lockman: I do not know exactly, but it is very low. I would not recommend putting it on and then knocking it off.

Chairman: Here is a question that was handed in:

"What is a fair average of filling waste for a weave room of a thousand looms on a straight day run?"

This next man is in trouble, I think. He says: "On 54" looms running 46" 40 x 38 6.15 and 50" 44 x 40 5.60

sheetings, two ends per dent, what makes cracks and reed marks in the center of the cloth and not near the selvages, running with high sand and whip roll No. 30 warp, No. 28 and No. 33 fill?" Really, what he wants to know is what makes cracks and reed marks in the center of his cloth when he does not have them near the selvage.

Mr. Lawrence: I had that trouble, and that is one thing I did overcome. Take a wide harness frame like that, and out in the middle the ribs buckle a little bit and you get a tight place in there and the reeds will not work over, as they ought to, and will make what we call a "railroad" right in the center of the cloth. If he will loosen that up a little I think he will get rid of the trouble.

Chairman: He might better use cotton harness, mightn't he?

Mr. Lawrence: I was about to add if he was using cotton harness that would have a tendency to raise up in the center and do away with that.

CENTER FILLING FORK

Chairman: Here is another question on our questionnaire:

"What advantages has a center filling fork in weaving?"

Mr. Lawrence: There are two advantages with a center filling fork. One advantage is that you can run a little wider piece of cloth in the loom. Another is that when the filling breaks the loom will stop on the pick that it breaks on. Those are two advantages, and there are about two dozen disadvantages.

Chairman: What are they?

Mr. Lawrence: The worst one is kinking filling. If you can overcome that you will not have to worry about the other twenty-three.

Chairman: Another question:

"What is the best loom speed to run rayon voiles and crepes?"

Mr. Mason: I do not know just what speed, Mr. Franks. We run 144. I would not suggest going higher than that. We get good results at 144.

Chairman: *"Does anyone make cellulose-acetate rayon voiles on cotton warpers? If so, how do you beam them on the loom beam? If so, does this cause cloudy cloth?"*

Mr. Mason: We are running some Celanese on cotton warpers, but it is not voile. We run it on regular cotton warpers 150 and then slash it.

Chairman: I do not see any difference to running that from regular rayon voile. Take and beam them together. We run some rayon voiles on cotton warpers and did run them over the slasher (that is, cold slasher), run them and put them on our loom beam to get away from Swiss warping, because the Swiss warper is so high. It is not satisfactory, because it gives a chance to run over so much. But we did take them and run them over a warper and then it was very satisfactory to run them together.

Here is another question:

"On a rayon voile on a Draper loom, what is the best shuttle to use?"

What type of shuttle, he means.

Mr. Hanna: I just use the regular Draper shuttle, Mr. Chairman, the same as we do on cotton. Of course, we line it with fur.

Chairman: What kind of feeler?

Mr. Hanna: Midget feeler.

Mr. Adams: We use the Draper shuttle. We have tried several different kinds.

Chairman: Do you use a special eye?

Mr. Adams: Yes, sir; we have tried several kinds.

CLEANING IN WEAVE ROOM

Chairman: The next question has to do with cleaning:

"What do you consider the best method for general cleaning in the weave room?"

Someone give his ideas as to how best to clean the weave room, in all respects.

What do you think—blowpipe or broom or brush, or what?

Mr. Lockman: We use compressed air and a blowpipe.

Chairman: Do you think that is the best method?

Mr. Lockman: Yes, sir, if we did not we would try something else.

Chairman: Do you get your looms as clean as you could with a brush?

Mr. Lockman: No, sir, we do not get them as clean as we could with a brush, but we feel it is economy to clean them in the way we are cleaning them—that is, if we went to brushing it would cost us more money.

Mr. Short: You can clean a loom with a blowpipe that has been cleaned with a blowpipe for a good many years and clean it better than you could with a brush. After looms have been cleaned for quite a while with a blowpipe I think it is the only practical way to clean them. Of course, you could get down there with gasoline and rub it off with muscle power.

Mr. Gibson: I think a pretty good system is this: We use the blowpipe and use it because it is cheaper than by brush. But every once in a while, when the warp is out, we have in an extra man or two and clean the looms off with kerosene and leave it on there and let it evaporate. Then the next time you clean with a blowpipe you can clean it much better.

CREELING SECTION BEAMS

Chairman: This question is on our questionnaire:

"In slashing rayon, what are the advantages and disadvantages of creeling section beams straight in and creeling as in cotton slashing?"

Mr. Mason: Do you mean about the creel behind the slasher?

Chairman: No, I mean creeling straight in, or what is called over-and-under creel.

Mr. Mason: We creel ours straight in. It keeps the tension even on each beam better that way, and it keeps the yarn from reeling more; at least, that is our experience.

Mr. Pell: I think you can keep the ends in much better that way, catch all the lost ends much better than by the other way. It keeps the tension even and works better all the way around.

Question: Does this man that uses a catch cord on the marquissettes have any tight picks when he pulls the cord out?

Mr. O.: I would like to say that we have string pullers in the cloth room. We run the cloth over a beam and have a girl sit on each side and cut it at yard lengths and pull it out. We have very little trouble.

Mr. Pell: Does he make any difference, or what special twist does he use in this cord and what number cord does he use?

Mr. O.: We generally make that cord out of bad filling and stuff like that—about 40s, six-ply 40s. Just how many turns to the inch I do not know; it is pretty hard to tell.

Mr. Hooper: I should like to know the life of steel harness.

Mr. Lockman: I can not tell you how long the life of them is. We have had them running four years, and

we do not know the life of them.

Chairman: At the textile show there was a set of harness that had been running in a mill at Rock Hill for twelve years, and it looked all right.

Mr. Rogers: We have some that has been running for twenty-five. Of course, some of it breaks off.

STRETCH ON SLASHER

Chairman: Here is another question:

"What is the proper method to determine stretch on the slasher when you have no measuring roll either in front or behind?"

Mr. P.: The method I use in getting my percentage of stretch is to multiply the circumference of the top roll by the speed to get the inches delivered in a given time by the slasher; then take your delivery roll in front and multiply the circumference by the speed of the delivery roll; and the difference is your stretch. That is one method, but I think the method by the yardage counter is just as good, and it is much easier. In fact, you can get the percentage on the creel by this yardage counter. After I got my stretch I was anxious to get the percentage of stretch pulled out on the creel. These yardage counters, I think, are the best method to get the stretch.

Mr. Lawrence: The fellow going around there usually has nothing but a pencil in his pocket. The thing to do is to get behind the slasher and mark him off so many inches there and let it run through and measure.

Question: I should like to ask a question about these new fourteen-inch heddles for marquissettes. Has anyone here run any, and are there any advantages over the old twelve-inch?

Mr. Johnson: I do not see that the twelve-inch is any better than the fourteen, or the fourteen any better than the twelve, so far as running is concerned.

Mr. Lawrence: I used to be connected with a mill that had both, and I thought the fourteen-inch heddles were a little better on the fifty-inch loom. I might have been wrong about that.

Mr. R.: I think the fourteen-inch heddles have an advantage over the twelve-inch where sometimes you want to open the harness up; with the twelve-inch heddle the ends have a tendency to drag and on the fourteen-inch heddle you get away from this.

Mr. Johnson: I had reference to plain marquissette. The longer the eye, the more they fall over.

Mr. S.: What is the best method of let-off for warp beam 32 picks? Is the Roper let-off all right for that?

Mr. Lockman: We have had quite a bit of experience with the regular let-off on the Draper loom, and you have to set the driver according to your pick. Then lower the driver according to your pick. The lower driver rod arm, the slower the let-off works; the higher the driver rod arm, the faster the let-off works. There is quite a bit to the height of the driver rod arm when you change the pick of goods.

Mr. S.: Will this Roper let-off be agreeable on this loom—in other words, will it fill the bill? Will it make this cloth properly on this 32 pick?

Mr. Lockman: I do not think there is any question but that the Roper let-off will fill the bill all right and make your pick if you set the let-off and set the harness right. The harness has a good deal to do with it, too.

Mr. Lawrence: I may say we have some Roper let-offs and on those run goods that carry a pickage of from 24 up to 100.

Mr. T.: We are running Roper let-offs on as low as 22 picks satisfactorily.

Mr. Lockman: I remember that when I was fixing looms I had one or two looms in my section that I could

(Continued on Page 24)

Sports Are a Real Necessity in Community Building

By JASPER C. HUTTO

President, Carolina Sporting Goods Company, Charlotte, N. C.

INDUSTRIAL leaders of the nation have indorsed so emphatically recreational and sports programs for those who labor that it is now only a question as to what the activities shall be. Here and there may be found the industrialist who is still archaic enough to combat this theory, and such a one is accepted, not only by his employes, but also by the world at large as one who has reached the peak of his career, as a social and economic fossil who has already outlived his day.

By rare good fortune, operators of Southern textile plants have had the greatest opportunity to promote this general play program, and most of them have taken advantages of this opportunity. In the first place, nearly all of the workers in Southern textile plants are natives of the South and have the spirit of sportsmanship and play. In the second place, we have in our Southeast a climate that inspires outdoor play, a climate that affords the maximum chance to play in the open.

BASEBALL THE LEADER

Baseball has afforded the principal basis for programs of play among the workers of most of the Southern mills. It is the one game that nearly every boy comes to know and love before he has reached the age of ten years. It is the one game that most of the older men still enjoy, if not actively on the field, through discussion around the villages and by being spectators at the games. Even the women and the girls keep up with the activities and come to cheer for their favorite teams. Hundreds of mill communities throughout the Southeast look to their baseball teams for much of their recreation throughout the summer months. Owners of mills have appreciated this community spirit, have recognized its value as a builder of morale, and have long been accustomed to lend substantial encouragement. Most of those who have put up the money to buy baseball equipment, then have followed this up with the right sort of supervision and the right sort of promotional policies, have kept right on from year to year in support of their baseball teams.

BASKETBALL AND TENNIS

On the heels of support and maintenance of baseball teams came basketball teams and tennis teams for those employed in textile mills. Neither sport has spread as rapidly as it deserved and as it would spread if owners of mills would provide places to play. It is comparatively easy to put a baseball team off on some vacant lot. It is not quite so easy to provide the basketball team with a good indoor floor for play, nor is it so easy to have tennis courts in good playing condition at all times. Owners of mills in many sections have overlooked wonderful opportunities here to take care of younger boys and girls in tennis, and both older boys and girls in basketball. In the South tennis can be played eight to ten months in the year, while basketball is played in the winter months while other sport activities are at rather low level.

SWIMMING POOLS

Swimming pools have been provided by many mills,

with their privileges opened to employes at very low cost, if at any cost at all. These pools are popular always in the hot months of mid-summer. In places where mills maintain a recreation house indoor pools often are built in and made available for the winter months.

GOLF COURSES GROWING IN POPULARITY

The latest development in the mill centers, however, is the golf courses. Contrary to an opinion that prevailed four or five years ago and to the opinion held now by those not in touch with the situation, the man who labors with his hands has taken to golf with unexpected ardor. It may be news to some to learn that the overall workers in a number of Southern textile plants make fast get-aways from the mill when the day's work is over to get their golf clubs, step up on number one, tee and drive the little white balls down the fairways.

I have sold these boys and men equipment for just this thing. I have gone on the golf course and played with them, and I have walked in with these overall boys at the end with my golf scalp hanging to their belts.

And do these boys get a thrill?

So far as I know, nobody has compiled information as to how many golf courses are maintained under the supervision of the Southern textile plants. I know of a number, and I do not know a mill that has not found this to be one of the finest pieces of promotional work. If some of the intimate stories I know could only be told I think these stories alone would inspire other mill owners to develop some of their unused lands into golf courses for their employes.

Indications are that the movement to build golf courses on mill lands or on cheap lands near by is spreading rapidly. The ease with which the game of golf lends itself to community interest, and the great social features of the game, whereby the superintendent may find his best partner for matches down in the ranks of the lowest paid, add something that cannot be defined or excelled in building up morale.

SPORTS BUILD HAPPINESS

But whatever the sport may be, those who have their money and their interests in life invested in some unit of the great textile industry of this Southeast cannot and will not fail to utilize this vast field for the building of better citizenship, better workmen and a happier people. Long ago, it was accepted that there must be good schools and good churches. Later came the general understanding that the health of the community must be guarded. Then came the principle that it is the duty of one who is responsible for a community to see that those who live in this community are provided with reasonable facilities for play during their idle hours. Not only is it a moral responsibility, but just as surely an economic necessity.

PROPER PLAY PROGRAM INVALUABLE

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(Continued on Page 23)

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Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month

PERSONAL NEWS

J. P. Gossett, well known mill executive of Greenville, will leave soon on a trip to Bermuda.

John C. Saunders has been elected president and general manager of the Bonham Cotton Mills, Bonham, Tex.

G. D. Smalley is now second hand in night weaving at the Lonsdale Mills, Seneca, S. C.

R. H. King has resigned as night overseer weaving at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., to become day overseer weaving at the Martel Mills, Egan, Ga.

O. C. Jackson, formerly with the Eagle & Phoenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., is now overseer cloth room at the Wetumpka (Ala.) plant of the Alabama Mills Company.

R. W. Hurd, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Ingram Manufacturing Company, Nashville, Tenn.

E. A. Smith, Jr., who has been with the sales offices of J. P. Coates & Co., New York, will hereafter travel the Carolinas and Virginia for the company. His home is at Kings Mountain, N. C.

M. C. Spivey has been elected secretary of the Bonham Cotton Mills, Bonham, Tex., which was formerly operated by the Consolidated Textile Corporation.

Bland Smith has been elected president of the Bonham Cotton Mills, Bonham, Tex., formerly a unit in the chain of mills operated by the Consolidated Textile Corporation.

E. C. Wilson, formerly superintendent of the Amalgamated silk Company's plant at Norfolk, Va., has accepted a similar position with the Norfolk Weavers, a new company which has taken over the mills.

W. M. Farrell, treasurer of the Belton Yarn Mills, Belton, Texas, has been elected president of the Belton Chamber of Commerce.

Arthur Ward, formerly superintendent of the Brandon Corporation, Travelers Rest, S. C., has accepted a similar position at the Ladlassie plant of the Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

John S. P. Carpenter, who until recently was associated with Mauney-Steel Company, yarn merchants of Philadelphia, is one of the purchasers of the Vance Mills, of Salisbury, N. C. He will be general manager of the mill, which is being reorganized under the name of the Cartex Mills.

H. S. Lowndes, of Charlotte, has been appointed Southern representative for Babbitt Brothers, of Fairhaven, Mass., manufacturers of loom crankshafts.

Mr. Lowndes, who is well known in mill circles, will handle the Babbitt line in addition to that of the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company. He succeeds with Babbitt Brothers, the late E. D. Roy, of Greenville.

Winnefred M. Mitchell, of LaFayette, Ga., has made the highest grades for the four-year course in textile engineering at the Georgia School of Technology, and will be awarded the medal given by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers on Honor Day, which will be observed April 16 at the school.

Statistics Show Better Yarn Situation

A number of carded yarn spinners, meeting in Charlotte on Tuesday, were told that the statistical position of the yarn market is stronger and that continued regulation of production should result in a much better market.

Figures given at the meeting showed that unsold yarn amounts to less than two weeks current production. Unfilled orders amounts to 15 weeks of current production, being 10 per cent higher than the average volume of unfilled orders at this time during the past 3 years.

B. B. Gossett, chairman of the Carded Yarn Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute presided at the meeting. W. Ray Bell, executive vice-president of the Institute was present.

Among the mill executives attending the meeting were: A. G. Myers of the Cora Cotton Mills; W. D. Anderson of the Bibb Manufacturing Company; J. B. Pope of the Cannon Mills; A. M. Fairley of the Waverly Mills; F. B. Bunch of the Statesville Cotton Mills; C. B. Garth and J. M. Allen of the Shuford Mills; M. L. Cannon of the Carolina Textile Corporation; R. H. Johnston of the Johnston Mills Company; M. M. McCall of the Opelika Manufacturing Company; Henry Crigler of the Pelham Mills; Milton Eason of the Wilbur Cotton Mills; A. H. London of the J. M. Odell Manufacturing Company; G. O. Lipe of the Linn Mills Company; L. A. Corriher of the Corriher Mills, and R. R. Ray of the McAden Mills.

Thinks Market to Continue Favorable

"The market continues to run true to form," Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co., report. "The period of greatest spring activity was due to fall between the first of February and the middle of March, and it did. This week has been quieter than for several weeks past, but this is nothing but normal, and quiet as compared with the rush of the last few weeks might be expected for the next thirty days. Before that time is over, we are likely to see an increased demand for print cloths again for May-June-July delivery. In the meantime, there is certain to be a continuous demand for print cloths for nearby delivery. Firsthand goods are going to be rather scarce for the next thirty days or more and will continue to bring satisfactory premiums over later deliveries. Even at these premiums the supply will probably fall short of the demand, so that we are likely to see second hands disposing of anything they do not need at once and replacing with later contracts.

"We continue favorable to the market, which we expect to remain firm at the current price level, with the likelihood of some further advance if business during the next thirty days should exceed our expectations.

"As to sheetings and drills, which have not yet had a move of importance, it is harder to speak definitely. A good buying movement is undoubtedly overdue, but just when it may come is pure guesswork. In the meantime, a slow but steady improvement in the stock situation in these groups is going on. Fine and fancy goods are doing well; this week's sales fully cover production. The outlook is good in this division because in no group has curtailment been more rigorously practiced. Colored goods have shown marked improvement since the first of the year and, while ginghams as a class may never again be used as they were years ago, several classes of colored goods are in better demand today, both for home and export trade, than they have been for a couple of years at least.



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Bleaching Hosiery with Chlorine or Hydrogen Peroxide

By G. H. DUBOISE

WE have had in the past some excellent papers on hosiery dyeing, yarn dyeing and bleaching, so for a change I will take for my subject, Bleaching with Liquid Chlorine or Hydrogen Peroxide 100 Volume for Hosiery.

Both are excellent bleaching agents, I will first discuss Liquid Chlorine Bleach, not for the purpose of telling any of you how to bleach, but to give you some practical experience which I have found and pass the same to you.

The first to consider is the boiling kier if one is to be used, and you no doubt have read in the textile papers at different times of kier stains on the goods. One method I have used successfully to avoid these stains is painting the kier on the inside with a mixture of cement and water to the consistency that it will not run in water marks; let this dry and follow up with 50 to 100 pounds of caustic soda, fill with hot water and raise the boil for 20 to 30 minutes, run off and let cool. This will help to bake the coating. Repeat at different times when necessary.

We now come to the boiling out; first we must know what material we are to bleach and if the goods need a kier alkali boil. A combination of caustic soda, soda ash and a solvent make up a very good cleanser. Boiling under pressure three to four hours as a prolonged boil has a tendency to harshen the goods. This is followed up by a hot running wash and cold wash.

The goods are now ready for bleaching. We now prepare our liquid chlorine stock solution to feed our stand-

ing bath if one is used. The following makes up the stock solution:

For 90 gallons of water.
77 lbs. 58 per cent Solvay soda ash.
22 lbs. liquid chlorine.

Part caustic soda can be used if conditions require it. We are ready to bleach the goods and make up the standing bath. I have found that the Twaddle or Beaume hydrometer are not sensitive enough for an accurate control of the bleach bath, so I made the following solutions in making my tests:

- (1) Iodized solution to use on white filter paper.
Dissolve 5 grams potato starch in 100 c.c. water
5 grams potassium iodide CP in 100 c.c. water then add 300 c.c. water this makes a 500c.c. solution.
Wet the filters papers in this solution then air dry, cut in small strips and they are ready for use.
- (2) Dissolve 24,800 grams sodium hyposulphite CP in 500 c.c. water.
- (3) Testing the standing or bleaching bath, take 100 c.c. of the bath in a beaker.

In a burette of 100 c.c. capacity fill with hyposulphite of soda reagent, and titrate until iodized paper shows no blue reaction which takes 13 c.c. from the burette. This I have found to make a standard bleaching bath giving a good white. Bleach for one

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Hawthorne, N. J.



hour at 80 deg. F. By this method you can control your bleach from 1 c.c. to 13 c.c.

If you blue reaction clears before 13 c.c., add more of your stock bath, and if it does not clear at 13 c.c. add water to your bleaching bath.

After bleaching I rinse, next sour and for an anti-chlor I use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent hyposulphite of soda for 5 minutes. This tests is made by taking a strip of the iodized paper, lay on the material and twist, this will tell you if you have any chlorine left. In the same bath I add 3 per cent muriatic acid and run 15 minutes longer, rinse, hot soap bath and blue. Test here with blue litmus paper so that you are slightly on the acid side.

I will now pass on to hydrogen peroxide bleach. With this bleaching agent we can bleach by the one or two bath method. I prefer the latter as it's a saving on peroxide.

The samples I have before you are all one hour bleach and for your inspection.

- (1) Mercerized rayon and mercerized hosiery—scour at 150 deg. F. with some good solvent and mild alkali, hot and warm rinse.

Bleach in monel metal machine with open steam pipe at 190 deg. F to 200 deg. F. for one hour, approximately 425 gallons of water, 160 pounds of goods, 6 to 12 pounds silicate of soda, one and one-half gallons hydrogen peroxide are used.

- (2) Cotton hosiery—a 20 to 30 minutes' boil, hot and

warm rinse, 2 to 3 gallons hydrogen peroxide, 12 pounds silicate of soda, bleach for one to two hours.

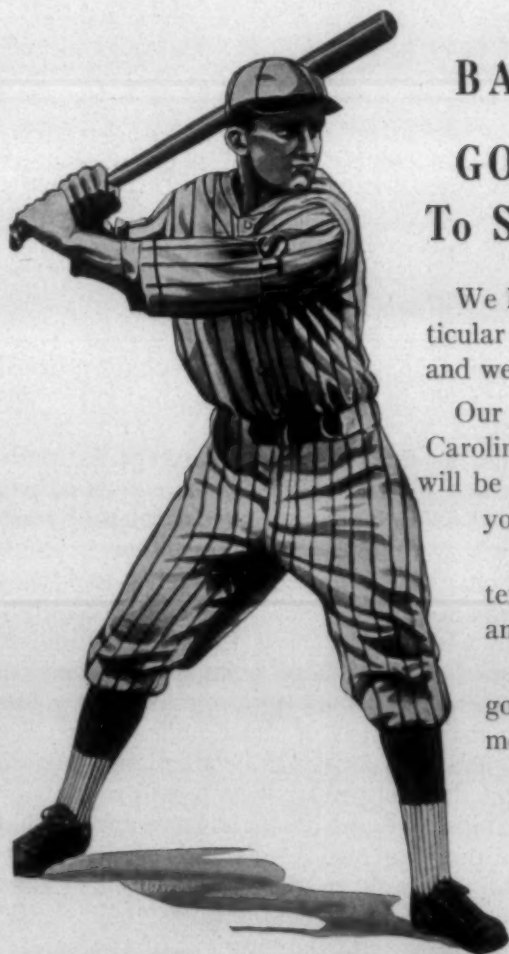
- (3) Silk and mercerized hosiery—scour first, bleach at 160 deg. F., add 8 per cent boil-off oil, 5 per cent silicate of soda, 2 gallons hydrogen peroxide. Raise to 200 deg. F., hold one hour. Some styles may take up to 15 per cent boil-off oil.
- (4) All above bleach baths are started at 140 deg. F.
- (5) Wool hosiery—start at 130 deg. F., add 9 pounds silicate of soda, 2 to 3 gallons hydrogen peroxide hold three to four hours.
- (6) All bleached goods are hot washed and soaped, followed by rinse and warm blueing bath if necessary.

Paper before American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists.

Spartanburg Cotton Show Draws Crowd

Spartanburg, S. C. — The Cotton-Textile Institute's style show in the auditorium of the Spartanburg High School drew hundreds of visitors from the city, county and adjacent towns. There was no admission fee.

John A. Law, Spartanburg mill executive and banker, made an address on the cotton industry, citing how merchants can assist in the movement to advance the market for Southern grown and produced goods, while the women can assist by buying and wearing cotton dresses.



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The Modern College Education

The address of David Clark before the students of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., on March 14th created quite a stir among the students of that institution.

The paragraph which aroused them the most was the following:

Twenty-five or thirty years ago a college education was designed to train the minds of young men, and its real objective was to teach them *how* to think but the modern idea seems to be to teach *what* to think.

We have no apology to make for that statement because we believe that it truly represents the weakness of the modern college education. Efforts are being made in many institutions to teach college students what to think and too often the instruction comes from professors who are radical.

It is claimed that students are given both sides of each question but such is usually not the case.

We happened to see the book of speakers appointments at Dartmouth University and we noted the following who have appeared or will appear at an early date:

Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers; A. J. Muste, communist; H. W. Moseley, one of the Danville strikers, a negro labor leader from Philadelphia, and several other men who are connected with unions.

We were told that several manufacturers were to appear later and give the anti-union side, but the name of David Clark was the only one written in the appointment book.

We do not believe that Dartmouth University or any other university which conducts courses of this kind would care to publish the complete list of the speakers who have appeared before the students because it would disprove their allegations relative to both sides being given to the students in equal measure.

Looking Ahead

Too optimistic at the top and too pessimistic at the bottom or in other words inability to see ahead clearly has been the cause of the failure of a majority of those business men who have been unsuccessful.

The man who throws caution to the wind and buys recklessly when prices are high, is the same man who becomes exceedingly cautious and conservative when the prices of commodities are below the cost of production.

Successful men and successful corporations withhold purchases when prices reach towards the sky but load up with commodities when prices are low.

We note the following reports relative to recent purchases by some who have established a reputation for ability to look ahead:

The General Motors Corporation, the world's largest automotive maker, within the last few days has placed millions of dollars worth of orders for copper, cotton, rubber, tin and zinc, for the remainder of the automotive year. In anticipating for more than eight months its five basic commodities, General Motors has taken an action without precedent in its history. It is a fair assumption that the corporation believes these commodities have reached their approximate low price levels.

American Radiator, a subsidiary of American Radiator-Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, on November 8, last placed an order for 50,000 tons of pig iron for delivery early this autumn. This was the largest single pig iron order in years.

Within the past few days a group of New York business men including John D. Rockefeller placed an immense order for steel for a group of buildings in New York City.

Silent Night at Belmont

According to reports, not a spindle turned Monday night in the fourteen combed yarn mills at Belmont, N. C.

It was the first silent night, except Saturday and Sunday nights, which has ever been known in that thriving and very successful mill town but it will be followed by many others.

Belmont has well equipped mills and they have been ably managed. They can successfully compete with similar mills in other section, in fact, most of them have been able to show a profit when other mills were operating at a loss but the management of those mills was willing to co-operate in bringing production down to the point that substantial profits will result.

The mills at Belmont might have agreed that because they had good mills and efficient management and could produce yarns cheaper than the average of their competitors, they should adopt the policy of "the survival of the fittest" and continue to operate night and day but they

knew that while their unfit or less efficient competitors were being eliminated they must suffer.

By co-operating they are insuring an early elimination of overproduction and higher prices will result as the supply is balanced too the demand.

For every dollar Southern mills have earned as the result of the reduction of cost through night operations, they have lost two dollars through reduction in selling prices resulting from the overproduction.

It is a good day for the Southern textile industry when present program of co-operation, in eliminating overproduction, was perfected.

Legislation in North Carolina

The North Carolina Legislature has passed two laws relating to cotton mill work:

- (1) A 55 hour law.
- (2) No girl under 18 years of age to be permitted to work after 7 p. m. or before 6 a. m.

Both of these are steps in the right direction, but we feel that the night work of boys under 18 should also have been prohibited.

Our platform, as stated more than a year ago, was for a 55 hour day run, a 50 hour night run and that night employment of all persons under 18 years of age be prohibited.

North Carolina has gone part of the way and we hope to see other Southern States go at least that far.

"Rise and Walk"

By HERBERT N. CASSON

Editor, Efficiency Magazine, London, England

"You are depressed. You think you are crippled. You are afraid of the future. You are full of fears.

"You have half the gold of the world and half of the machinery and most of the automobiles and all the skyscrapers.

"You have the greatest home market in the world and the largest corporations that the world has ever seen.

"You are ruled more by ideas and less by tradition than any other people in the world. You have usually done what you thought you could do.

"How can it be possible that a progressive nation of 120,000,000 people can be wrecked by the speculations of a little handful of fools in Wall Street?

"The prices that were forced too high had to come down. Today all the prices are too low.

"There is now a golden opportunity for every man who has eyes to see it.

"Dollars are now being sold for 30 cents. Practically every security in the United States is now being sold at less than its value.

"The way to create a fortune is to buy from pessimists. Pay your money and take the risk.

"Frick started his career by buying coke ovens in the slump of 1873. Carnegie made \$300,000,000 by buying steel plants in the slumps.

"Hundreds of fortunes have been made by buying from pessimists. Ye gods! what a chance there is at this moment!

"In five years from now most American business men will belong to the 'I-Wish-I-Had-Club.'

"Then it will be too late to buy a dollar for thirty cents. The opportunities will be gone.

"When a horse balks, the balk is in his head, not in his legs. He moves on when he thinks he will.

"And when an American business man is depressed, the slump is in his head. There is nothing serious to prevent him from making money if he thinks he will.

"When fear rules the will, nothing can be done, but when a man casts fear out of his mind, the world becomes his oyster.

"To lose a bit of money is nothing, but to lose hope—or lose nerve and ambition—that is what makes men cripples.

"This silly depression has gone on long enough. Get rid of it. It is inside of you. Rise and walk."

A Better Margin

A prominent cotton manufacturer said in a letter received this week:

I think your editorials on the price situation are doing good.

In this connection we note that since our editorial showing that the manufacturing margin on narrow sheetings had declined from 11.3 cents to 7.6 cents, there has been an upward movement and on March 14th the margin was 8.3 cents which was an advance of approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound.

The Cotton-Textile Institute agreement relative to employing women and children at night will undoubtedly result in a decrease in the production of cotton goods and yarns and with less goods to sell manufacturers have only to have backbone and become "profit-minded" in order to advance prices.

The fact that mills have not so far rushed recklessly into overproduction as demand for their products has increased is very encouraging. If they bear in mind the lesson of the previous years they will not increase output beyond demand and will thereby be able to secure a better profit margin.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—The Elizabeth City Cotton Mills, closed in December, will soon start running full time, it has been announced.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—An additional 10,000 feet of floor space to house 36 additional jacquard looms is being added by the Holt, Love & Smith, Inc., spread mills in the Burlington Mills section, under a new construction program.

MURPHY, N. C.—Controlling interests in the Nu-Fashion Hosiery Mill here has been purchased by a group of Murphy business men who announced plans for re-opening the plant at once, giving employment to a large number of persons.

KINGSPORT, TENN.—Brick work on the new cellulose acetate yarn plant of the Tennessee Eastman Corporation has started. The brick contract was sublet to Pyle Contractors, local contractors, by Ridge Construction Company, of Rochester, N. Y., general contractor.

The brick work will be completed in 30 working days, according to S. F. Pyle, member of the firm of Pyle Bros.

TRYON, N. C.—Soumerco Knitting Company will install additional machinery and employ at least 50 new workers, it is learned.

The Tryon concern's expansion program calls for the installation of 80 knitting machines and also other machines necessary to finish the products of these machines. Some of this machinery will include 25 loopers, six or eight sewing machines, more dye equipment, etc. The new machinery is expected to arrive in time to begin operation April 1.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—After running for several months on curtailed schedule, the mill of Consolidated Textile Corporation here has resumed full time operation with approximately 600 employees.

"So far as we can see now the full time plan will continue throughout the summer," says Allen F. Johnson, vice-president.

The plant, which manufactures cotton goods, is working on a 55-hour a week basis, which includes operation until noon Saturday. The new plan has been in effect about three weeks.

The 600 operatives represent the capacity of the plant, according to Mr. Johnson, and no more workers are to be added at present.

SALISBURY, N. C.—Sale of the Vance Mills to M. M. Rudisill and Carl Rudisill, who operate textile plants at Lincolnton and Bessemer City, and J. S. P. Carpenter of Philadelphia, is announced.

Work of renovating the plant, which has been idle for more than a year, will begin next week, the new owners announce. The mill, to be known as the Cartex Mill, is equipped with 200 looms and 18,000 spindles. It will begin full daytime operations in the immediate future and give employment to around 200 persons. J. S. P. Carpenter, it is announced, will be general manager.

The Vance Mills were bought in by the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. about a year ago and the bank consummated the deal with the new owners.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

NORFOLK, VA.—The rayon weaving plant of Norfolk Weavers, Inc., at Lamberts Point, has begun operation with a force of approximately 40 persons at work, it was learned from E. C. Wilson, superintendent of the mill.

This force will be increased at the rate of between 50 and 60 per week until the number of employees will reach 250, Mr. Wilson said. New workers will be added as soon as the warp is prepared in the looms.

Experienced employees who were with the plant when it operated under the Amalgamated Silk interests are being taken on for the most part, Mr. Wilson, who was superintendent of the old plant also, said.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Employees of Brookside Mills are now working 50 hours a week instead of 40 as they did up until a short time ago, according to W. W. Arnold, Jr., agent.

"For the past two or three weeks, business has been better than it has for two or three months," Arnold said. He explained that the mill is now manufacturing finer goods than formerly. Corduroys and twills and other fabrics are produced as before, but they are of a finer quality, he said. The change has been made to meet the market demands and to keep as many persons employed as possible.

BONHAM, TEX.—Stockholders of the Bonham Cotton Mills met at Bonham and elected the following directors and officers:

President and general manager, John C. Saunders; vice-president, Francis Steger and M. C. Spivey; secretary, Bland Smith; treasurer, A. B. Scarborough; directors: John C. Saunders, Francis Steger, M. C. Spivey, Bland Smith, A. B. Scarborough, R. E. Risser, Charles Halsell. All are residents of Bonham.

The Bonham Cotton Mills, which are capitalized at \$200,000, shut down last fall by Eastern owners, was recently purchased by a new company organized in Bonham.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Application for charter for Sherwood Tapestry Mills, Inc., a new weaving plant for Burlington, will go forward this week following negotiations for the lease of approximately 40,000 feet of floor space in the Aurora mill building on Webb avenue.

The installation of approximately 168 jacquard and 150 plain looms, largely of the pick and pick style for heavy weaves, has begun and the industry is expected to be in full operation by July 1. It has been estimated that 300 employees will be required to operate the plant.

J. Spencer Love, who is general manager of the Burlington Mills group of industries, states that local and New York interests are connected with the new corporation. Besides himself local men as probable to be identified with the new company are M. B. Smith, M. B. Smith, Jr., Col. Eugene Holt and T. H. Burkhardt.

Product of the plant will be heavy drapery fabrics, furniture cloths and tapestries and will be largely different from any line of manufacturing now being done in Burlington, Mr. Love explained.

Some of the space in the buildings will be utilized for the installation of machinery for preparatory and finishing requirements of other mills in the group.

With the operation of Sherwood Tapestry Mills, the group pay roll of "the Burlington mills group" in Bur-

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DYBOL
RAYON SIZE**

MILL NEWS ITEMS

lington, will be approximately \$40,000 weekly, three or four times larger than any other single or group industry in Burlington or Alamance county.

ELLENBORO, N. C.—At a meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Ellenboro Manufacturing Company held at the mill here, plans were completed to increase the capacity of the mill. A new dye plant and 28 new looms will be purchased. Besides, they have recently installed new machinery and equipment, and mechanics have been adjusting and repairing the old machinery.

HICKORY, N. C.—Plans looking toward an increased capitalization of the Hickory Weavers, Inc., were discussed at a largely attended meeting of the stockholders and directors recently. Consideration was also given to plans which will eventually lead to the enlargement of the textile plant. George E. Bisaner is president and presided over the meeting.

COLUMBUS, GA.—It is understood that the Bibb Manufacturing Company is to purchase this week, 1500 new looms for the local plant. The new looms are to be operated on broadcloths. The mill now operates 270 looms on tire fabrics.

Georgia Association to Meet

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia will hold its thirty-first annual convention at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, on April 7-8, according to an announcement from the office of the Secretary of the Association, T. M. Forbes, of Atlanta.

"The convention this year will be a strictly business session," Mr. Forbes said, in discussing the meeting, "and except for an informal luncheon on the second day, no entertainment features are being arranged on the program, it being felt necessary to devote the entire time to the consideration and discussion of several vitally important problems with which the mills are now confronted. We are expecting approximately, 175 Georgia cotton mill presidents and executives to attend this convention, in addition to a number of representatives from the allied

interests. Never in the history of the textile industry of the South has there been such a great need for co-operation among the Southern manufacturers, and it is hoped that at this meeting steps will be taken to defeat certain movements that are threatening the progress and prosperity of Southern industry."

"Several well known speakers have consented to participate in the program of the convention and full details of the meeting will be announced within a few days."

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia is one of the oldest trade associations in the South, having been in active existence since 1900, and it numbers among its members some of the South's outstanding industrial leaders.

OBITUARY

RUFUS P. ROBERTS

Grover, N. C.—Rufus P. Roberts, for 40 years secretary-treasurer of the Cherokee Mill at Cherokee Falls, died at his home Sunday at the age of 81. He had been sick for two weeks with pneumonia.

Mr. Roberts built the Cherokee Falls mill in 1876, his partner in that enterprise being J. A. Deal, his brother-in-law. They operated it very successfully until a few years ago when the plant was sold to other interests. During his long career, he was considered one of the most successful textile manufacturers in the Piedmont. He retired several years ago.

New York, and Mrs. B. Z. Phillips.

DANIEL H. MCQUAGE

Salisbury, N. C.—Daniel H. McQuage, 61, a native of Montgomery county who came to Salisbury about 26 years ago, died at his home after an illness of some months.

Mr. McQuage was master mechanic at the Kestler Manufacturing Company and was widely known in the textile industry.

LOUIS J. ELSAS

Atlanta, Ga.—Louis J. Elsas, vice-president of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills and one of Atlanta's leading citizens, died suddenly Monday morning in St. Joseph's Infirmary of complications arising from an appendicitis operation the middle of last week.

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**DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING**

Mr. Elsas was a leading figure in the textile industry and as a member of the official personnel of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills had much to do with the success of that enterprise.

Mr. Elsas was born November 7, 1879, in Atlanta, a son of Jacob Elsas and the late Mrs. Jacob Elsas. He attended the local schools after which he received his A.B. degree from Harvard University and also attended the Boston Latin School.

Besides his father, son and daughter, Mr. Elsas is survived by his wife; three brothers, Benjamin, Adolph and Victor Elsas, and two sisters, Mrs. Lewis Troustine, of

Sports Are a Real Necessity in Community Building

(Continued from Page 13)

grams. Not only does this idea have a big human element, but also does it have at its very foundation the solid principles of good business. Is it not wise for men who have everything at stake, for men who wish to think of themselves as being keen in looking into the future to consider carefully some of the thoughts here suggested?

A man once said, "Let me write the songs of a nation, and I care not who writes the laws." This could be paraphrased by saying, let me set the play program of a nation, and I care not who leads the armies or who preaches the doctrines of communism. No nation with the right sort of play-program will ever follow a red flag or sink in decay. No people that are given the opportunity to knead in with their daily living the proper elements of play will ever tear down their government or turn traitor for long to the industry that sustains an abiding and sincere interest in their peace and happiness.

The right sort of play is a workman's best balance wheel; the right sort of play is the finest safety valve a community can have. Play not only recreates worn bodies and steadies tattered nerves, but also it adjusts kinks in the distorted mind. It takes the snarl out of a man's soul and puts a smile on his lips; it takes the harshness from his speech and the rancor from his heart. The right sort of play brings fresh blood to a pallid cheek; it gives a spring to faltering steps; it makes more productive the unsteady hand. Wholesome play takes the frown off a troubled brow and gives to man his best chance to live in joy and peace among his fellow-men and within the threshold of his own home.

Wholesome play and industrial unrest do not mingle. I never knew of a fisherman becoming a communist. Soap-box orators from Russia do not interest the man who is playing baseball, nor would a golfer ever lay down his driver to follow a red flag. Wholesome sports make large contributions to the spiritual, mental and economic welfare of mankind everywhere. Sports are lending much toward the maintenance of peace and good-will throughout the hundreds of textile communities of the Southeast.

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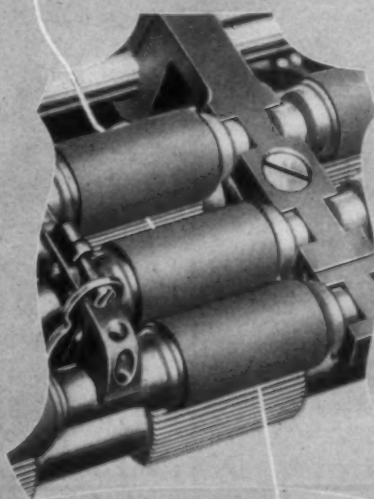
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is used as a liquefier.

DRAKE CORPORATION

Norfolk, Va.

Weavers Meet in Charlotte

(Continued from Page 12)

never run the warps out on, and when I got down to one cut or a cut and a half I always watched out for the second hand and cut them off. The loom would get so tight they would slam off when it came down. Finally an old head came along and showed me how to adjust that driver rod arm, and then I had no more trouble.

Chairman: If there is nothing further to come up, the meeting will now adjourn.

Attendance at Weavers' Meeting

Among those who registered for the meeting of the Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association at Charlotte last week were:

- Adams, S. J., Overseer Weaving, Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C.
- Allen, M. G., Overseer Weaving, Alexander Mill Forest City, N. C.
- Atkins, J. H., Overseer Weaving, Lancaster Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
- Baker, B. C., Supt., Kershaw Cotton Mill, Kershaw, S. C.
- Barton, C. A., Production Clerk, Slater Mfg. Co., Slater, S. C.
- Bishop, O. E., Overseer Weaving, Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.
- Boyce, J. C., Overseer Weaving, Inman Mill, Inman, S. C.
- Brady, J. J., Weaver, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Brannon, A. B., Genl. Supt., Entwistle Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.
- Bunton, L. O., Humboldt, Tenn.
- Campfield, E. W., Overseer Cloth Room, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
- Cantrell, E. L., Overseer Weaving, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
- Cantrell, F. E., Overseer Weaving, Mercury Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
- Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
- Crow, E. W., Student, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
- Davis, L. Jeff, Overseer Weaving, No. 3 Erwin Mills, Cooleemee, N. C.
- Dilling, Marshall, Supt., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Easter, F. W., Supt., Angle Silk Mills, Rocky Mount, Va.
- Eaton, Robert K., Prof. Carding and Spinning, Clemson College, S. C.
- Edwards, J. O., Supt., Rhodhiss Mills Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.
- Fowler, F. M., Overseer, Chadwick Hoskins No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.
- Franks, E. F., Supt, Duncan Mills, Greenville, S. C.
- Gaston, W. F., Cloth Room, Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.
- Gibson, L. B., Supt., Union-Buffalo Mills, Fairmont, S. C.
- Gibson, W. H., Jr., Manager, Mansfield & Jennings, Lumberton, N. C.
- Gantt, W. E., Overseer, Eastside Mfg. Co., Shelby, N. C.
- Greene, O. L., Supply Man, Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.
- Hair, T. L., Oconee Mill, Westminster, S. C.
- Hanna, G. V., Overseer Weaving, Cramerton Mills, Inc., Cramerton, N. C.

Hart, T. R., Associate Prof. Weaving and Designing, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
 Hawkins, Lee, Overseer Weaving, Dover Mill, Shelby, N. C.
 Hill, D. H., Associate Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Holland, R. G., Weaver, Eastside Mfg. Co., Shelby, N. C.
 Hooper, L. E., Overseer Weaving, Pelzer Mills Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Pelzer, S. C.
 Johnson, O. R., Weaver, Duncan Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Jones, D. L., Weaver, Phenix Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.
 Jones, J. N., Carder and Spinner, Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.
 Langley, W. M., Supt., Abbeville Cotton Mill, Abbeville, S. C.
 Lattimore, T. E., Overseer Weaving, Kershaw Cotton Mills, Kershaw, S. C.
 Lowe, B. H., Overseer Weaving, Caroleen Mill, Caroleen, N. C.
 Matthews, C. H., Night Overseer Weaving, Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.
 McKenna, A. E., Prof. Weaving and Designing, Clemson College, S. C.
 Morgan, W. B., Supt., Ossipee Div., Elon College, N. C.
 Nelson, Thomas, Dean of Textile School, N. C., State College, Raleigh, N. C.
 Parker, R. T., Weaving (night), Eastside Mill, Shelby, N. C.
 Pegram, T. C., Erwin Mills, Cooleemee, N. C.
 Pell, J. D., Manager, Angle Silk Mills, Rocky Mount, Va.
 Pettit, J. F., Lancaster Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Maultsby, Ralph, Southern Editor, Textile World, Greenville, S. C.
 Philip, R. W., Editor, "Cotton," Atlanta, Ga.
 Purcell, D. A., Overseer Weaving, Victory Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
 Revels, R. V., Overseer, Chadwick Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
 Rhinehard, J. L., Supt., Phenix Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.
 Robins, W. N., Designer, Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.
 Sagar, Albert, Overseer Weaving and Slashing, Slater Mfg. Co., Slater, S. C.
 Shinn, Associate Prof. Weaving, Clemson College, S. C.
 Short, D. F., Overseer Weaving, Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
 Thompson, J. P., Eagle Iron Works, Greenville, S. C.
 Tiller, C. C., Overseer Slashing, Cooleemee Mills, Cooleemee, N. C.
 Waldrop, J. E., Designer, Oconee Mill, Westminster, S. C.
 Wall, W. E., Overseer Weaving, Lancaster Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Welborn, G. R., Night Supt. Weaving, Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.
 Welborn, Robert, Overseer Carding, Inman Mill, Inman, S. C.
 White, W. H., Overseer Weaving, Oconee Cotton Mill, Westminster, S. C.
 Whitley, O. W., Overseer Weaving, Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.
 Williams, W. B., Overseer Weaving, Monarch Co., Union, S. C.
 Willis, H. H., Director, Textile Dept., Clemson College, S. C.
 Wofford, J. L., Overseer Weaving, Huske No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.



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EASTER EXCURSION FARES—APRIL, 1931

Round Trip Easter Excursion Fares on sale to many points in the Southeastern States. ONE FARE PLUS \$1.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP. DATES OF SALE APRIL 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th. LIMIT 15 DAYS FROM DATE OF SALE.

WEEK END EXCURSION FARES

Round Trip Week End Excursion Fares on sale to many points in the Southeastern States. Tickets on sale on each Friday, Saturday and forenoon trains Sundays March 27th to October 25th, 1931. One Fare plus 1/5 fare for the round trip. Limit midnight following Tuesday. (Minimum Excursion fare 50 cents.)

SUNDAY EXCURSION FARES

Effective Sunday, March 29th to Sunday, October 25th, 1931 the Southern Railway will sell Sunday Excursion tickets between all stations on the Southern Railway Lines where the oneway fares is not less than 13 cents nor more than \$3.60 on basis approximately one cent (.1) per mile in each direction for the round trip tickets on sale Sunday morning trains scheduled to leave prior to noon limit returning to starting point prior to midnight date of sale. (Tickets good in Coaches only.)

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Greatly reduced round trip excursion fares to Charleston, S. C., round trip fare from

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Dates of sale March 27th and 28th and April 3rd, and 4th, 1931 limit midnight Wednesday following date of sale. Round trip fares on sale one fare plus 1/2 fare for the round trip March 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 25th, 26th, 31st, April 1st, 2nd, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 16th, 17th and 18th, limit 7 days from date of sale.

Ask Ticket Agents.

R. H. GRAHAM, Division Passenger Agent
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Lectures at State College

N. R. Vieira, demonstrator for the Newport Chemical Company, Inc., was a guest of the Junior Section of Textile Chemists and Colorists at North Carolina State College Textile School. He spent an entire day giving lectures and demonstrations to the students of the Textile School. His principal subjects were "Uses and Applications of Vat Dyes" and "The History of Vat Dyeing in the United States."

Mr. Vieira had a large display of samples of various types of vat dyed and printed materials which he had collected from different Southern mills. He showed the possibilities of vat dyes on heavy materials and stressed the growth of vat dyeing in the South.

The methods of applying vat dyes to piece goods were discussed, such as the reduction and dyeing in the jig, the pigment method, and the continuous method. Mr. Vieira stated that all of these methods are being used, and the type which is best depends upon the class of work to be done. Likewise, he discussed the method of dyeing raw stock with vat colors.

American Enka Engineer Dead From Pneumonia

Enka, N. C.—F. A. M. Cuppen, 39, chief textile engineer of the American Enka Corporation, who died at his home at 6 Lake Drive, here, following an illness of three weeks of pneumonia, will be buried in Holland.

Mr. Cuppen came from Enka from Holland with the first group of Enka officials, approximately two and one-half years ago, and was here during the construction of the plant, and since its completion has been chief textile engineer. For six or eight years before coming to America Mr. Cuppen was connected with the parent plant of this company in Holland.

Reidsville Bag Co. Chartered

Reidsville, N. C.—The newly organized concern of the Reidsville Bag Co., Inc., has been chartered to manufacture, buy, sell, deal and otherwise handle bags of all kinds and descriptions. The incorporators are W. P. Richardson, Jr., J. C. Smith and W. H. Holderness of Greensboro, N. C. The authorized capital stock is 1,000 shares of no par value stock.

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Final Ginning Report Shows 13,929,941 Bales

Final figures on the 1930 cotton crop announced by the Census Bureau reported ginnings totaled 13,929,941 equivalent 500-pound bales, compared with 14,824,861 bales for the 1929 crop and 14,477,974 bales for 1928.

Total ginnings in running bales were 13,753,883 compared with 14,547,791 for 1929 and 14,269,549 for 1928. Included were 78,188 bales of the crop of 1930 ginned prior to August 1, which was counted in the supply for the 1929-30 season, compared with 86,074 and 88,761 bales of the crops of 1929 and 1928.

Round bales included for 1930 totaled 524,357 compared with 572,227 for 1929 and 674,506 for 1928.

American-Egyptian bales included totaled 23,254 compared with 28,771 for 1929 and 28,313 for 1928.

The average gross weight of the bales for the crop, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, was 506.4 pounds, compared with 509.5 for 1929 and 506.3 for 1928.

The number of ginneries operated was 14,508, compared with 14,868 for 1929 and 14,974 for 1928.

Ginnings for 1930, in equivalent 500-pound bales, by States, follow:

Alabama, 1,472,992; Arizona, 155,323; Arkansas, 874,363; California, 263,126; Florida, 50,306; Georgia, 1,592,319; Louisiana, 714,534; Mississippi, 1,464,247; Missouri, 150,572; New Mexico, 98,462; North Carolina, 774,537; Oklahoma, 853,799; South Carolina, 1,000,629; Tennessee, 377,165; Texas, 4,039,157; Virginia, 41,953; all other States 6,467.

Mill Men Invited to Hear Loom Expert

Albert Palmer, head of the Research Department of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass., will deliver a series of lectures at the State College Textile School, Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, April 13.

The subject matter of the lectures will be grouped under four heads:

1. Costs and their relationship to loom operation.
2. The application of time study methods to the weave room.
3. The design and operating characteristics of modern weaving machinery.
4. Some fundamental principles of loom engineering.

Mr. Palmer is an expert in his line and his lectures will be very interesting to textile students and mill men.



CLINTON STARCHES

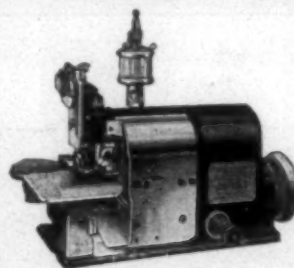
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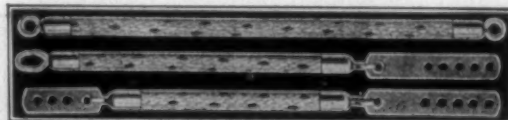
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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were somewhat quieter during the week. Business in gray goods continued on a steady business at firm prices, although the volume was not as large as during a number of recent weeks.

In print cloth the bulk of the business as done for prompt and nearby delivery, with a growing scarcity for nearby supplies on some of the most popular constructions. Business in sheetings was generally quiet. Sales were usually for rather small amounts and business was scattered. Drills were quiet and there was only moderate business in twills and sateens.

In carded broadcloths, there was no general buying, but most of the large producers are well sold for some time to come and the broadcloth situation continued favorable to the mills.

The sheet and pillow case business has been good in volume. Towels continue in steady demand and more trading is reported on bedspreads. Colored cottons have shown a little more strength, advances being asked on some chambrays and some working suit materials. Denims are comfortably sold for the next two months. Narrow flannels have been priced for fall on a basis of 2 cents a yard lower than last season.

Cotton voiles ran to good volume, according to some reports. May deliveries of regular hard twist goods were of interest and some fair amounts were reported to have been picked up. There was also some inquiry and trading in June goods. Prices at which larger orders were taken were not disclosed, but it was reported that contracts starting in six to eight weeks of 40-inch 60x56 regular hard twist were to be had at 8c.

There was little change in the tire fabric market. Heavy goods for the manufacturing trades were generally quiet.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	37/8
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	47/8
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	53/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	6½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	7¾
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	7
Brown sheetings, standard	8¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s	6¾
Tickings, 8-ounce	15 a19½
Denims	12
Standard prints	7½
Dress ginghams	12½ a13¾
Staple ginghams	8

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was a further slackening in yarn trade last week. Buyers generally showed little interest except in filling-in supplies and few large orders were reported. The improved business done in February left a great many mills in a stronger position, but others were willing to take new business at prices under those prevailing during the preceding week.

Prices were rather unsettled and a good deal of irregularity was noted. Consumers were generally a good deal lower in their price ideas. Most buyers appear to have covered their immediate needs and with the uncertain cotton market, have felt inducement to go far ahead at this time. Most spinners quoted unchanged prices and the amount of yarn handled at concessions was not large. It is believed that the present situation, showing a light and uncertain demand, is only temporary. Buying for the season has not been up to the expected needs of most consuming industries. Stocks of yarns, both in the hands of spinners and consumers, are very small.

Weave were in the market or only mod rate amount were a little more liberal in sending out specifications on old orders.

There were rather conflicting reports on the combed yarn situation. Southern spinners were said to be firm and to consider the outlook somewhat improved. On the other hand, combed yarn prices in this market were weaker, prices showing a general reduction of about 1 cent a pound.

It is generally believed here that a new buying movement in yarns should develop soon, especially if there is improvement in the cotton situation.

The recent large buying in cotton goods has naturally led to the belief that this business would be followed by further improvement in the yarn market. However, since the better yarn trade in February, business has been on a smaller basis during this month. Spinners are credited with watching production closely and there appears to be little danger of excess supplies even though current yarn demand is limited.

Southern Single Chain Warps		40s	35
10s	19 1/4	40s ex.	38
12s	20	50s	45
16s	21	60s	52
20s	22	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	25	8s	21 1/2
30s	27	10s	22
Southern Two-Ply Chain		12s	23
8s	19	16s	24
10s	19 1/4	20s	25
12s	20	Carpet Yarns	
16s	21 1/4	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
20s	22 1/4	4-ply	18
24s	25	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
30s	27 1/4	4-ply	19 1/4
36s	33	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
40s	35	8s, 1-ply	16 1/4
40s ex.	39	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	17
Southern Single Skeins		10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	17 1/4
8s	19	12s, 2-ply	18
10s	19 1/4	16s, 2-ply	19 1/4
12s	20	20s, 2-ply	20 1/4
14s	20 1/4	26s, 2-ply	24
16s	21	30s, 2-ply	25 1/4
20s	22	Southern Frame Cones	
24s	24	8s	20
26s	25	20s	20 1/4
28s	26	12s	21
30s	27	14s	21 1/4
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		16s	21 1/2
8s	19	18s	22 1/4
10s	19 1/4	20s	22 1/2
12s	20	22s	23
14s	21	24s	24
16s	21 1/4	26s	25
20s	22 1/4	28s	26
24s	25	30s	27
26s	26	40s	35
30s	27		

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SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; G. H. Brown, Browns, Ala.; I. O. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRKINE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

S K F INDUSTRIES, INC., 40 E. 34th St., New York City, Sou. Offices: 598 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Sou. Reps.: Dist. Mgr., 1419 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 2102 Jackson St., Dallas, Tex.; H. L. Gaddis, Dist. Mgr., Sou. Reps.: M. H. Courtenay, L. H. Bailey, G. F. Langevin, Atlanta Office; R. W. Franklin, Charlotte Office; D. R. Crull, Paul H. Sisk, O. W. George, Dallas Office.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Branch Office: 607 Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 622 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schier Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C. Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.

STAFFORD CO., THE, Readville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 121 E. McLee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

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TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

TEXTILE MILL SUPPLY CO., 1200 S. Mint St., Charlotte, N. C.

TURIZE CHATILLON CORP., 2 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Reps.: E. D. Bryan, 614 E. Washington St., Greenville, S. C.; J. R. Morton, P. O. Box 1030, Greensboro, N. C.; W. B. Purse, Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

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VOGEL CO., JOSEPH A., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office: St. Louis, Mo.

WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Millbury, Mass., and Leicester, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bagan, P. O. Box 561, Charlotte, N. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2121 East 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO., 41 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 50 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

WOOD'S SONS CO., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa. Sou. Reps.: The McLeod Cos., which are: Atlanta Textile Supply Co., 695 Olen St., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Cannon Mills Announces Nation-Wide Window Display Contest

Believing that attractive window-displays should be encouraged and that effective displays will do much to sell merchandise during 1931, Cannon Mills is inaugurating a nation-wide contest among department stores for "the best windows on Cannon merchandise appearing between March 15 and October 15, 1931."

Twelve prizes of \$50 each are offered to window display men men throughout the country, four going to the best windows in stores of cities of 500,000 and over; four in cities from 500,000 to 100,000; and four in cities under 100,000. All entries to the contest will be made by photograph, each store submitting one or more, as desired. The only requirements are that the display be of Cannon towels, style or staple, or Cannon sheets, and that the name "Cannon" appear in the window. The rest is up to the ingenuity of the individual.

Judges of the window display contest will be Frederick A. Williams, vice-president and general sales manager of Cannon Mills, Miss Virginia Hamill, nationally known style consultant, and Miss Helen Ufford, associate editor of Delineator. Announcement of prizes will be made made November 1, 1931. Checks will be made payable to the window display manager directly, unless the store's policy is to the contrary. Wherever a different policy exists, check will be made out according to the store's wishes.

In addition to the prizes, wide acknowledgment will be given to the selected windows and to their creators.

Every aid will be given entries to the contests by Cannon Mills. Colorful window cards, celluloid placque reproductions of Cannon national advertising and impressive window streamers will be sent gratis on request. In addition large wooden cannons are available on loan to be decorated with towels should it seem desirable to dramatize still further the Cannon name.

"Having talked with scores of

window display men throughout the country," explained the advertising manager of Cannon Mills, "we have realized what a difficult subject towels are for an interesting window display. To help overcome this difficulty, Cannon Mills has organized a free window service which brings to the attention of the window display manager three or four suggestions each month based on actual windows done by experienced display artists. Although we shall continue this service throughout the year we wish to make it clear, from the contest point of view, that the service is one of suggestion only.

"Believing as we do that there should be more universal acknowledgment of a good window job well done, we shall feature not only the prize winning windows but the brains behind the windows as well."

Clemson Textile Department Inspected

Clemson College, S. C.—P. I. Sharapov, director of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, and secretary came from New York to interview Mr. Willis and Dr. Mullin reference various phases of textiles. They were very much pleased with the layout of the Clemson Textile Department and the kind of work Clemson is undertaking both in textile and textile testing.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Johnstone-Wallace and their daughter visited Clemson to confer with Director Barre and Mr. Willis reference certain tests which he is conducting in Florida, New York and points in the Southwest in reference to a particular fiber which is similar to jute and hemp.

Mr. Johnstone-Wallace is a well-known educator and research man from England and is here as a representative of the English government. He has been in this country about 18 months conducting these special experiments. It is likely that he will be interested in carrying on some co-operative tests with the Clemson Textile Department.

Mr. Johnstone-Wallace is very well acquainted with the excellent textile schools which they have in England, and he stated while at Clemson that he was impressed with the textile school at Clemson and commended Mr. Willis both on the excellent appearance and arrangement of his equipment and on the kind and quality of work Clemson Textile Department is doing in teaching and research.



Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas—"Aunt Becky."

Traveling Among the Mills

Belton, S. C.—Belton Cotton Mills

Belton Cotton Mill is fenced in with confidence and trust instead of a cyclone fence, and visitors are not frightened away by "warning posters."

This mill never runs at night; last year it curtailed quite a bit, but not one family needed help. Strange but true, during the period of curtailment these people turned to spiritual things and built and paid for 12 new Sunday school rooms for the Baptist church.

The mill laundry does the family wash, starches and dries everything and finishes the flat work for 3 cents a pound.

Two grammar and one High School, employing 29 teachers, take care of Belton's pupils.

No one has moved in or out in two years, so there is no "turnover" expense.

Superintendent J. B. Mitchell was formerly the overseer weaving, and is well known and liked by all.

J. T. Burgess is overseer carding and was very particular to not touch us. Said he didn't want to get any lint on us—but finally confessed that he was afraid we would get talcum powder on him, and his wife might smell it! J. R. Federline is overseer spinning; F. E. Shirley, overseer weaving, was promoted from second hand; L. L. Banister is overseer cloth room; J. B. Chapplear, supply clerk; G. D. Rogers, electrician; J. D. Rogers, master mechanic.

Cornelius, N. C.—Cornelius Cotton Mill

Cornelius is a nice little town with two mills. Cornelius Cotton Mill is the only weave mill, and the product is chambray and gingham.

E. J. Carter is superintendent; J. W. Hawks, overseer both carding and spinning, and has been working for C. W. Johnston, the president, around 28 years. His departments are nice, clean and orderly, and prove his ability; J. C. Whitlow is weaver; P. B. Readling, overseer cloth room, and J. F. Little, master mechanic.

GEM YARN MILL

We truly did enjoy visiting this pretty mill and office, where every one treated us with that fine and friendly courtesy that is the unfailing mark of kind hearts and good breeding.

It was our good fortune to meet the president and treasurer, F. C. Sherrill, the secretary, Joe A. Sherrill, and Superintendent R. E. Thompson, in the office; and, right away, we forgave our correspondent, "Gladys," for her high praise of Gem Yarn Mill officials. They deserve all the nice things she ever said or wrote about them.

We were pleased to meet "Gladys," too, who is a

worthy young lady and now out of work because of the ruling that "women shall not work at night."

Superintendent Thompson escorted us to the mill, and was as courteous and helpful as could be. He has our sincere thanks.

C. M. Triplett is overseer carding; J. F. Thomas, overseer spinning; W. R. Robbins, master mechanic. "Aunt Becky" received a cordial welcome all the way through this nice plant, and enjoyed meeting these splendid people.

Davidson, N. C.—Davidson Cotton Mills, Inc.

M. L. Cannon, of Charlotte, is president; L. C. Withers, of Charlotte, is secretary and treasurer.

"McLemore" would be an appropriate name for this mill, for D. W. McLemore is superintendent; Dan McLemore, carder, and L. F. McLemore, spinner.

The product is hosiery and weave yarns. The mill runs full day time, but no night work.

Tarboro, N. C.—Hart and Fountain Cotton Mills

Here's another place where the atmosphere is permeated with hearty good will and friendliness. The secretary and treasurer, Harry Smith and Superintendent S. L. McCracken, are endowed with that quality of chivalry that has made Southern gentlemen famous. They "do and say the kindest things in the kindest way," and of course have the confidence and esteem of all who work for them.

Everybody has gardens. Last year the mill company bought fertilizers at wholesale for the village gardens, and gave the people the benefit of the savings.

In addition to the gardens planted by the operatives, more than an acre was planted by the company, and vegetables given out to those who needed them. In the fall, there was a fine supply of collards, and turnips for the winter.

Mr. McCracken, in speaking of the fine co-operation of his people in growing gardens, said that M. B. Mills, an operative at Fountain Mill, beat everybody else on large size tomatoes. He staked and pruned his vines.

These mills both run day and night, and everything is beautifully clean and nice.

HART COTTON MILL has been enlarged, and a lot of new machinery put in, and more to be added.

Noah Baker is day carder, and John Umphlet, is in charge at night; J. C. Lane is day spinner, with Robert Pigg in charge at night; J. V. Thomason is overseer weaving, day, and L. W. Williams at night.

FOUNTAIN COTTON MILL—W. D. Thornburg, over-

seer day carding, and A. A. Wall, in charge at night; C. J. Tripp, day spinner, and Mart Shipp, at night; W. D. Burdett, overseer day weaving, and Will Ledford, at night.

J. V. Nanney is overseer cloth room for both mills, and L. L. Hayes, is master mechanic for both mills.

Mr. J. V. Thomason at Hart, and Mr. W. D. Thornburg, at Fountain, were especially kind and helpful, and every overseer gave me wholehearted assistance. They are a fine bunch of folks, and we enjoyed our visit.

Mooreville, N. C.—Mooreville Cotton Mill

This is an exceptionally nice mill and village—the kind that we like to claim for North Carolina. The homes are neat and comfortable, and have modern conveniences.

The mill is not running full capacity, but 1,100 looms are busy on towels and napped goods, for which there is a good market.

C. R. Johnston, secretary and treasurer, combines business efficiency with a pleasing personality and charming smile, and is of course a great favorite. Robert Lassiter, is president; Paschal Boyd, vice-president and manager; J. E. Sherill, chairman of the board; F. R. Lowe, production manager.

W. F. McNeely and J. F. Fairchild, are in charge of carding and spinning; W. F. Summers, overseer weave and cloth rooms; C. W. Gunter, overseer bleaching; E. E. Edmondson, master mechanic.

Mr. Johnston, secretary and treasurer, and C. F. Clark, the genial bookkeeper, will please accept our appreciation for courtesies rendered.

Troutman, N. C.—Hall-Kale Mfg. Co.

C. A. Fox, superintendent, gave us a cordial welcome, and said he thought it was time we were paying that place a little attention. He escorted us over the pretty mill, and gave us the pleasure of meeting quite a few of the operatives, who seemed glad to meet "Aunt Becky."

This mill runs day and night, on 60s to 80s combed yarns.

H. J. Wise, is day carder, and C. A. Lawing, day spinner; E. W. Hollofield is in charge of both carding and spinning, at night.

We were glad to meet the charming wife of D. H. Ostwalt, one of our faithful subscribers. She wants to vote for the return of the Home Section and stories. Quite a lot of folks prefer the present style.

Statesville, N. C.—Statesville Cotton Mills

We don't believe there is an ugly spot on the entire 40 acres belonging to Statesville Cotton Mills. Right now, the big lawns are green and velvety; ornamental shrubbery has been set in nooks and corners—even at the back of the mills, and at every cottage, and gardens are ready to plant.

The houses have water and lights, but no baths, so a nice bath house, steam heated, and fitted with six showers, two tubs, and two lavatories, keep people delightfully clean and healthy. This bath house is used by men and women, on alternate days.

Now listen—if Statesville Cotton Mills, get more space than usually given, it's because the genial secretary and

treasurer, F. B. Bunch, and his incomparably fine superintendent, W. C. Sykes, took the time and trouble to give us facts. They were glad to see us, and proved it. Besides, this is an unusually fine and interesting plant.

It's without exception the cleanest colored mill, we've ever seen, and the neatest and cleanest people we ever saw working on colored work.

Superintendent Sykes, escorted us through and about the plant, and pointed out many interesting features. Every dangerous part of machinery is covered by a safety device. There are nice stools (two of them) at the end of every frame, for the comfort of the girls and women. Two can sit together and chat chumily.

And talk about safety—even the blow off pipe is enclosed in a cement pit so that escaping steam cannot injure anyone.

Superintendent Sykes believes in cleanliness, and sets a good example by "shaving every time he washes his face." The overseers all wear collars and ties, — and shave often—and the result is—they are always in "good trim," and a credit to their profession.

THE PLUSH MILL

This wonderful addition to Statesville Cotton Mills is a separate building, close by, and is the only one of the kind in the State.

With nothing but blue prints, Superintendent Sykes and mill operatives, erected this building, the steel work, and everything except the masonry, and saved the company thousands of dollars by so doing. What a triumph!

And it proves that what one *wills*, he can *do*.

This mill is built on the "old Frog Pond"—or where it used to be, rather. Great underground pipes drain the water away, and the place is graded nicely—with no place now for frogs, but pretty shrubbery is growing.

We are at a loss for words to describe the beauty and interesting details of this plant, or the interesting work. Each weaver tends only one loom,—but here's the funny part—each loom weaves two *separate pieces* of 54-inch plush, or velour,—and each with *perfect selvages*. So, instead of weaving 35 yards per day (1 piece) each weaver gets 70 yards (2 pieces). Don't ask us how—we saw it—but we can't explain it. And this is in our own North Carolina.

This plush or velour, used for "overstuffed" parlor suites and cushions, is of excellent quality and lovely patterns. Superintendent Sykes made "Aunt Becky" happy with a generous bundle as a present, and we'll be glad to show it to visitors.

Statesville Cotton Mills have 150 cards and 18,000 spindles. Fifteen per cent of yarn goes to the plush mill, and 85 per cent to other manufacturing plants for various purposes.

The coarse cards use 61 pounds of cotton per day, and the finer ones, 54 pounds.

Eight thousand dollars worth of chemicals are required at all times, to provide for the demands of the dye plant, and we have never seen more beautiful colors anywhere.

Shelton Miller is in charge of dyeing; C. F. Campbell is carder; C. C. Privette, spinner; B. B. Cockrell, winder; J. A. Bolt, weaver; Fred McJunkin, finisher; Coy Sykes, assistant superintendent; Miss Williams is the charming and efficient stenographer.

MRS. BUNCH'S POULTRY FARM

I had heard and read so much about it, and asked Mr. Bunch (the secretary and treasurer of the mill) if he was related to this successful lady,—and he proudly answered: "She's my wife!" I did want to visit her place, but did not have time.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Wanted: Job as purchasing agent or charge of supply department of Southern cotton mill by young man 25 years old. Three years experience as stock clerk in mill supply company. Address P. A., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Good Grinder. Will go anywhere. Fix English and American machinery throughout card room. Cloth cards. 40 years old. Have family. Address "C. G. N.," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Band Director available. Thoroughly familiar with high school band and orchestra work. Teach violin and wind instruments. Am also experienced designer. Address "Band," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted: Greasy and soiled rags, also rags from 12" and up. Jass Mfg. Co., 910 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted
One overseer finishing; one second hand finishing, both experienced in bleaching; one slasher drawing-in man. Commercial Employment Agency, Greenville, S. C.

Wanted
Head loom fixer who thoroughly understands Dobbies weaving Birdseye. References required, also previous experience. Address "Loom Fixer," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Jacquard Designer Wanted

Man capable of originating new designs and supervising the operation of jacquard looms on various types of goods. Address application with full particulars as to age, experience, etc. to: S. M. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Leroy Springs for Night Work

Charlotte. — Leroy Springs, of Lancaster, S. C., in a statement issued here charged that the plan to stop night work for women and minors in textile mills is "not humanity—it's bunk."

Colonel Springs, president of mills at Lancaster, Kershaw, Fort Mill and Chester, said he had tried the plan but found it would not work. It was not satisfactory to a large number of the workers themselves, he said.

"I have found," he explained, "that they had rather work at night because they have three day holiday every week and then after sleeping their quota each morning and afternoon, they have several hours to enjoy themselves before going back to work."

He asserted that with "the country full of men who are looking for work" it would be difficult to give women and minors now working at night day-time jobs.

"All this talk about human principles," he claimed, "is just propaganda to stop night work."

Spindle Activity Shows Increase

Washington.—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have been operated during February at 87.2 per cent capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 80.0 per cent during January this year and 97.7 per cent during February last year.

Spinning spindles in place February 28 totalled 33,225,144 of which 25,763,408 were active at some time during the month, with the average, on a single shift basis, being 28,975,252, compared with 33,345,152; 25,611,458 and 26,935,485 for January, and 35,523,296; 28,926,580 and 33,742,973 for February last year.

Active spindle hours for February totalled 6,110,011,371 or an average of 184 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,359,871,952 and 7,091,385,449 and 205 for February last year.

BULLETIN CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

Of Interest To Every Mill Manager

United States Government Patent Office has granted and issued Patent No. 1,773,783 to Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., covering its Card Clothing foundation.

Claims for this foundation:

- 1.—It resists stretching while in use so that when once on the card properly installed, it stays "put."
- 2.—It has greater tensile strength (by test) than any other foundation of similar manufacture.
- 3.—It supports the wire much more firmly owing to its make-up.

Note—Our cloths are manufactured in AMERICAN MILLS. Can your card clothing manufacturer make this statement?

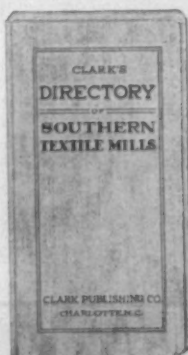
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HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

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Clark's Directory

OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE MILLS



Gives capital, number of machines, officers, buyers, superintendents, kind of power used, product and telephone number, of every Southern Cotton Mill. Also contains sections: "Hints for Traveling Men," and Clark's Code Word Index.

Printed on thin paper, cloth bound, pocket size.

Two Revisions Yearly keeps this Directory Accurate and Complete. A copy should be in the office of every concern which sells to Southern Textile Mills and in the pocket of every

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Current Edition: January, 1931

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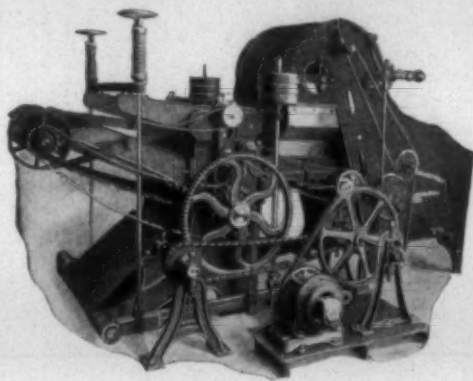
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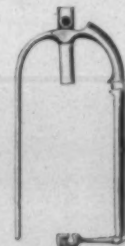


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